

# **LOCAL CORRECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA**

**RESPONDING TO CRITICAL CHALLENGES AND COMPLEX ISSUES**

Biennial Report to the Legislature

2006/07 – 2007/08

**Corrections Standards Authority**

**600 Bercut Drive ♦ Sacramento, CA ♦ 95811**

**[www.cdcr.ca.gov/Divisions\\_Boards/CSA/index.html](http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Divisions_Boards/CSA/index.html)**

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

**ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER**, *Governor*

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION**

Matthew L. Cate, *Secretary*

**CORRECTIONS STANDARDS AUTHORITY**

**Members**

**Matthew L. Cate, Chair**

**Scott Kernan**

*Undersecretary CDCR*

**Bernard Warner**

*Chief Deputy Secretary  
Division of Juvenile Justice*

**Ben Curry**

*Warden, Correctional Training Facility, Soledad*

**Eleanor Andrade-Silva**

*Administrator (A), Institutions and Camps  
Administration, Intake and Court Services, DJJ*

**Ed Prieto**

*Sheriff (jail with RC of 200 inmates or less)  
County of Yolo*

**Gary S. Penrod**

*Sheriff (jail with RC of over 200 inmates)  
County of San Bernardino*

**Vacant**

*County Supervisor/County Administrative Officer*

**Carol Biondi**

*Public Member*

**Adele Arnold**

*Chief Probation Officer (county under 200,000 pop.)  
County of Siskiyou*

**John Ingrassia**

*Administrator, Local Detention Facility  
San Diego County Sheriff's Department*

**Dr. Mimi. H. Silbert**

*Administrator, Local Community-Based Correctional  
Program/Delancey Street Foundation*

**Travis Townsy**

*Rank and File Representative, State Adult Correctional  
Facility, Folsom State Prison*

**Linda Penner**

*Chief Probation Officer (county over 200,000 pop.)  
County of Fresno*

**Collene Campbell**

*Public Member, Represents Interests of Crime Victims  
Memory of Victims Everywhere & Force 100*

**Cleotha Adams**

*Rank and File Representative, Deputy Sheriff  
Yuba County Sheriff's Department*

**Steven Marshall**

*Rank and File Representative, State Parole Officer  
CDCR Division of Adult Parole Operations*

**Vacant**

*Representative, Community-Based  
Youth Service Organization*

**Vacant**

*Rank and File Representative,  
Juvenile Probation Officer*

**Staff**

**Kurt O. Wilson**, *Executive Director (A)*

Corrections Planning & Programs Division  
**Marlon Yarber**, *Deputy Director*

Facilities Standards and Operations Division  
**Gary Wion**, *Deputy Director (A)*

Standards & Training for Corrections Division  
**Debbie Rives**, *Deputy Director*

County Facilities Construction  
**Robert Takeshta**, *Deputy Director*

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	1-3
<b>CHAPTER ONE – CORRECTIONS STANDARDS AUTHORITY</b>	4-8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Facilities Standards and Operations Division</li><li>• Corrections Planning and Programs Division</li><li>• Standards and Training for Corrections Division</li><li>• County Facilities Construction Division</li></ul>	
<b>CHAPTER TWO – THE STATE OF LOCAL CORRECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA</b>	9-15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Local Detention System Profile</li><li>• Impact of Capacity Constraints</li><li>• Impact of Fiscal Constraints</li><li>• Health Issues</li></ul>	
<b>CHAPTER THREE – STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS</b>	16-21
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Regulation Revisions</li><li>• Inspection Process</li><li>• Local Inspections</li><li>• Results of Inspections – Adult Jails</li><li>• Results of Inspections – Juvenile Halls and Camps</li><li>• Estimated Costs of Compliance for Adult and Juvenile Detention Facilities</li></ul>	
<b>CHAPTER FOUR – DETENTION FACILITY CONSTRUCTION</b>	22-29
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Architectural Plan Review</li><li>• Historical Funding Perspective</li><li>• Current Adult Facility Construction Activities</li><li>• Current Juvenile Facility Construction Activities</li><li>• Future Needs</li></ul>	
<b>CHAPTER FIVE – JUVENILE AND ADULT GRANT PROGRAMS</b>	30-45
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• State-Funded Juvenile and Adult Programs<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act</li><li>◦ Proud Parenting Program</li><li>◦ Youth Centers and Youth Shelters</li><li>◦ Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding</li><li>◦ Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction Grant Program</li><li>◦ Senate Bill 81 Pilot Projects Program</li><li>◦ Youthful Offender Block Grant</li></ul></li></ul>	

- Federally-Funded Juvenile Justice Programs
  - Title II B, Delinquency Prevention and Intervention Program
  - Disproportionate Minority Contact
  - Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program
  - Title V, Community Delinquency Prevention Program
  - Title II E, Juvenile Justice Challenge Activities Program

## **CHAPTER SIX – STANDARDS AND TRAINING FOR CORRECTIONS**

46-55

- Participation and Compliance
- Funding
- Regulations Revision Project
- Selection and Training Standards
- Training and Delivery System
- STC – State Workforce
- The Future

## **APPENDICES**

- A** 2007 Jail Profile Survey Results
- B** 2007 Juvenile Detention Profile Survey Results
- C** Adult Detention Facilities ADP and Incarceration Rates for 2007
- D** Juvenile Detention Facilities ADP and Incarceration Rates for 2007
- E** Adult Detention Facilities In Full Compliance
- F** Adult Detention Facilities Noncompliance Report 2006/08 Inspection Cycle
- G** Juvenile Detention Facilities In Full Compliance
- H** Juvenile Detention Facilities Noncompliance Report 2006/08 Inspection Cycle
- I** Adult Detention Facility Construction Grant Allocations Federal Funds as of  
September 30, 2008
- J** Juvenile Detention Facility Construction Grant Allocations Federal and State Funds  
as of September 30, 2008
- K** Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act Funding Allocations Fiscal Year 2007/08
- L** Proud Parenting Funding Fiscal Year 2007/08
- M** Juvenile Probation and Camp Funding Allocations for 2006/08
- N** Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding Occupied Beds in Camps/Ranches  
Fiscal Year 2006/07 and 2007/08
- O** Title II Formula Block Grant Projects 2006 to 2009
- P** Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Direct Allocations
- Q** Title V Community Prevention Grant Program Projects 2005 to 2008

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Every two years the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) is required by law (Section 6031.2 of the Penal Code) to submit a report to the Legislature that provides an overview of the state of California's local detention system, which is currently comprised of 480 jail facilities and 129 juvenile halls, camps, and ranches. The information presented in this 2008 biennial report, which covers the 2006/07 and 2007/08 fiscal years (FY), should heighten awareness and understanding of the critical challenges facing county sheriffs/directors of corrections, chief probation officers, and other local corrections professionals as they endeavor to improve public safety in their communities.

**Chapter 1 – Corrections Standards Authority:** The CSA and its staff work closely with county sheriffs, directors of corrections, chief probation officers, and other local officials to: achieve continued improvement in the conditions of local detention facilities; administer grant funds for programs designed to identify effective strategies for curbing juvenile and adult crime in California; and provide a process for the selection and training of staff and delivery of effective local corrections programs. In addition to providing a brief overview of the purpose and composition of the CSA, this chapter summarizes the major responsibilities of the Facilities Standards and Operations Division, Corrections Planning and Programs Division, Standards and Training for Corrections Division and the County Facilities Construction Division.

**Chapter 2 – The State of Local Corrections:** During the past 28 years, State and federal construction grant funds along with local funds have been used to increase the capacity of California's jail system; however, a shortage of beds continues to impact the system. Fifteen counties that represent 61 percent of the jail system's average daily population (ADP) of 83,184 inmates were operating under court-ordered population caps that place a ceiling on admissions and require the early release of inmates. Additionally, 206,799 inmates were released early during 2007 due to population caps and a lack of bed space. Although construction continues to infuse beds into the local juvenile detention system, a few jurisdictions continue to face a lack of beds. In addition to providing details about these capacity issues, Chapter 2 addresses the fiscal constraints confronting local detention facilities.

**Chapter 3 – Standards and Inspections:** With assistance from adult and juvenile facility administrators, managers, practitioners and subject-matter experts, the CSA initiated the biennial review of the minimum standards for local adult detention facilities in FY 2007/08. The CSA anticipates that revised Title 15 and 24 regulations will take effect in 2009. It is anticipated that the biennial review of the minimum standards for juvenile facilities will begin in June 2009. Results from the 2006/08 inspection cycle indicate that local adult and juvenile detention facilities have become increasingly professional and sophisticated, with better-managed facilities, better-trained staff, more responsive procedures and improved physical plant designs. The majority of facilities are in compliance with minimum construction and programmatic standards, and in

cases of noncompliance, the facilities are typically deficient with only part of the standard, not the entire regulation.

**Chapter 4 – Detention Facility Construction:** The CSA has been administering local detention facility construction funding since 1980. Since then, over \$1.532 billion, combined with county match dollars, has increased local adult jail capacity from 31,824 beds in 1980 to 72,662 beds as of June 2007. The construction grant program for juvenile facilities, totaling over \$453 million, combined with county match dollars, increased capacity in local juvenile facilities from 11,399 beds in 1999 to 14,567 beds in 2007. However, California's adult jails exceed their current capacity by 7,456 and more beds are needed to limit early releases and decrease the number of outstanding warrants. The statewide local juvenile facility bed need was met in many of California's counties. However, there are exceptions. Some counties still need to replace old, outdated facilities, some counties continue to face chronic crowding problems and still other counties do not have juvenile facilities of their own and must send their youth to other counties to be detained. For both the local adult and juvenile detention systems, there is also a growing need for specialized beds to house individuals requiring mental health services.

**Chapter 5 – Juvenile and Adult Grant Programs:** Since 1994, the Legislature has established, funded and expanded a number of innovative grant programs designed to identify effective strategies for curbing juvenile and adult crime in communities throughout California. During this reporting cycle, the CSA administered seven State funded programs (the State Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act; Proud Parenting Program; Youth Centers and Youth Shelters Program; Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding Program; the Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction Grant Program; the Senate Bill 81 Pilot Projects Program; and the Youthful Offender Block Grant) and four federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Programs aimed at reducing juvenile crime and delinquency and supporting juvenile justice system improvements (Title II Formula Grants Programs; Juvenile Accountability Block Grants; Title II, Part E, Juvenile Justice Challenge Activities; and Title V Community Prevention Grants Program). In addition, the CSA has enhanced its efforts in the area of Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) by providing technical assistance to local probation departments, providing funding opportunities to explore DMC issues and delivering DMC specific training for local probation administrators and their staff.

**Chapter 6 – Standards and Training for Corrections (STC):** As part of its efforts to continuously improve the professional competence of corrections personnel working in jails, probation departments and juvenile facilities, the STC program provided nearly 1.4 million hours of training to 32,430 local corrections personnel during fiscal year (FY) 2006/07. Over 1.5 million hours were provided to 33,026 staff in FY 2007/08 during this reporting cycle.

The challenges facing local corrections are many and varied. Beginning in FY 2002/03 and continuing through FY 2005/06, this local assistance funding was discontinued. For the previous 23 years local corrections agencies used this funding (approximately \$17

million per year) to help pay for the costs of staff training. The loss of the funding constituted a substantial challenge to local corrections agencies in meeting CSA training standards. However, CSA continued to maintain a foundation of successful State and local collaboration in order to assist local agencies in meeting this challenge as well as other challenges that will surely arise in the future. State subvention funding for local corrections was returned in the State budget for FY 2006/07 and, because of the need to impose regulatory oversight, some agencies were found to be out of compliance with the training standards. Although the final figures are not available at the time of this report, FY 2007/08 is expected to show significant improvement in meeting these standards.

Another challenge facing the STC program is the expansion of its mission to include developing a comprehensive selection and training standards program for State correctional peace officer personnel, as part of the 2005 reorganization of the former Youth and Adult Correctional Agency. This program encompasses 47 correctional peace officer classifications employed at numerous adult prisons, youth facilities, parole offices, community correctional facilities and correctional camps throughout California. When adequate funding is provided, STC will work with their constituents to guide selection and training practices and improve the quality of California's correctional peace officer workforce.



# CHAPTER 1

## CORRECTIONS STANDARDS AUTHORITY

The CSA<sup>1</sup> works in partnership with city and county officials to develop and maintain standards for the construction and operation of local jails and juvenile detention facilities and for the employment and training of local corrections and probation personnel. The CSA also inspects local adult and juvenile detention facilities; administers funding programs for local facility construction; administers grant programs that respond to crime and delinquency; and conducts special studies relative to the public safety of California's communities.

Originally, the Board of Corrections (BOC) was established in 1944 as part of the State prison system. Effective July 1, 2005, the CSA was created by bringing together the Board of Corrections and the Correctional Peace Officers Standards and Training (CPOST) commission. The reorganization consolidated the duties and functions of the BOC and CPOST and entrusted the CSA with new responsibilities.<sup>2</sup> Those responsibilities include the development of a comprehensive selection and training standards program for State correctional peace officer personnel and the administration of the Proud Parenting and Youth Center/Youth Shelter Programs.

The reorganization of the CSA expanded the membership of the CSA board from 15 members to 19 members. Fourteen of these members are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate; five are designated in statute. The appointed members represent specific elements of local juvenile and adult criminal justice systems and the general public. The statutory members are the Secretary of CDCR, who serves as Chair of the CSA, and four subordinate officers of the Secretary. All CSA meetings are open to the public. The meeting schedule is posted on the CSA's website at [http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Divisions\\_Boards/CSA/](http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Divisions_Boards/CSA/).

Statutes relating to the authority, programs and mandates of the CSA are contained in the Government Code, the California Penal Code and the Welfare and Institutions Code. Operating, training and selection regulations are found in Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), and physical plant regulations are contained in Title 24.

The CSA currently operates using a four divisional structure, as discussed below.

---

<sup>1</sup> Formerly the Board of Corrections.

<sup>2</sup> In 2005 the Youth and Adult Corrections Agency was reorganized to form the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

## **Facilities Standards and Operations Division**

**T**he Facilities Standards and Operations (FSO) Division works in collaboration with local corrections agencies to maintain and enhance the safety, security and efficiency of local jails and juvenile detention facilities. Specific activities of FSO include:

- Establishing and updating minimum standards regarding the operation and design of local adult and juvenile detention facilities (Title 15 CCR and Title 24);
- Inspecting local detention facilities every two years and assisting agencies in their efforts to remain in compliance with minimum standards;
- Reviewing and analyzing all architectural plans for new detention facility construction and remodeling to determine cost-effectiveness and standards compliance;
- Administering the Jail Profile and Juvenile Detention Profile Surveys, which involves collecting and reporting data providing a statewide profile of local jails and juvenile detention facilities;
- Conducting compliance monitoring relative to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002. This involves monitoring, training and technical assistance activities related to federal compliance issues on the secure detention of status offenders, the separation of minors from adult prisoners and the removal of minors from jail; and
- Providing technical assistance and training to cities and counties regarding standards compliance and various outsourcing opportunities.

## **Corrections Planning and Programs Division**

**T**he Corrections Planning and Programs (CPP) Division plans, develops, and administers programs in collaboration with local and State corrections agencies to enhance the effectiveness of correctional systems and improve public safety. Specific activities of CPP include:

- Administering the following State grants: the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act, which funds programs that have proved effective in cutting juvenile crime and delinquency; the Proud Parenting Program, which supports projects implemented by community-based organizations and other local agencies willing to serve at-risk youth, including teen parents and youthful offenders on parole from State juvenile corrections facilities; Youth Center Program, which offers activities and services during nonschool hours to children and teens; Youth Shelter Program, which provides services to assist runaway, homeless, abused and neglected youth; the Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding Program, which supports a broad spectrum of county probation services targeting at-risk youth, juvenile offenders and the

families of those youth; the Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction Program, which supports locally developed projects aimed at reducing the involvement of mentally ill offenders in the criminal justice system; the Senate Bill 81 Pilot Projects, which provides funding for two one-time probation projects with the overarching goal of testing program models for reducing the number of offenders entering state prison; and the Youthful Offender Block Grant Program, which supports the concept that public safety is enhanced by moving youth back to their counties of origin.

- Administering the following federal programs under the 2002 reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act which includes: Title II, Formula Grants Program, which funds delinquency prevention and intervention programs; Title V Community Prevention Grants Program, which focuses on reducing risks and enhancing protective factors to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system; and the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program, which supports local efforts to combat serious and violent juvenile crime. The Title II, Part E, Challenge Program, that provided prevention and intervention services to at-risk youth was not funded by the United States Department of Justice after 2006.
- Engaging local stakeholders in the development of collaborative and innovative approaches for preventing, reducing and responding to juvenile crime.
- Providing technical assistance, information-sharing opportunities and educational resources to local facility administrators, program managers and project staff.
- Evaluating the effectiveness of locally developed programs in achieving desired outcomes.

### **Standards and Training for Corrections Division**

**T**he Standards and Training for Corrections (STC) Division works in collaboration with State and local corrections and public/private training providers in developing and administering programs designed to ensure the competency of State and local corrections professionals. Specific activities of STC include:

- Monitoring State and local corrections agencies for compliance with standards and assisting agencies in their efforts to meet selection and training standards;
- Establishing and maintaining Guidelines for Medical, Vision and Hearing Screening;
- Performing job analyses for selection and training standards and validation research for test development;
- Conducting studies involving the portability of selection exams for correctional classifications;

- Providing oversight and review of proctoring, security and delivery procedures for selection exams;
- Providing technical assistance to Human Resource Departments regarding selection standards, exam procedures and current best practices;
- Establishing and updating minimum selection and training standards (Title 15, CCR);
- Administering a statewide training course certification process that includes a coordinated training delivery system;
- Developing and updating job related core training curricula for entry-level correctional personnel;
- Providing technical assistance and support to corrections agencies and training providers;
- Providing technical assistance in the areas of organizational development, strategic planning and training needs assessments;
- Providing training to corrections agencies in the areas of instructor development, curriculum design, training management and other topical areas of need; and
- Coordinating and advising regional training manager associations statewide and assisting with the planning and delivery of the Annual Training Manager's Seminar.

### **County Facilities Construction Division**

**T**he County Facilities Construction (CFC) Division works in collaboration with State and local government agencies in administering funding for county detention facility construction projects, for the purpose of enhancing public safety and conditions of confinement. Specific activities of CFC include:

- Providing technical assistance to enhance facility planning, design and program administration that meets local needs, philosophies and priorities, as well as legislative and regulatory requirements;
- Convening committees to assist in the formation of project assessment criteria and processes;
- Providing workshops and informational forums to assist in planning processes;
- Administering the distribution funding for the construction of local detention facilities;
- Assisting counties through the publication of practical handbooks, manuals and reports;

- Monitoring projects from inception through facility occupancy to ensure compliance with fiscal, programmatic and regulatory requirements, as well as assessing technical assistance needs; and
- Performing special studies or surveys as directed by the Legislature, CDCR and CSA or at the request of constituents.

## CHAPTER 2

### THE STATE OF LOCAL CORRECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA

#### Local Detention System Profile

California's 480 adult jails and 129 juvenile halls and camps were responsible for maintaining an average daily population (ADP) of 83,184 during 2007. The ADP represents the most serious adult and juvenile offenders. Local adult detention facilities incarcerate persons who have been sentenced by the court or remanded to the custody of the sheriff pending trial. Convicted adults may be sentenced up to 12 months in a county jail as a condition of a felony probation sentence or as part of a court-ordered sentence. Similar to county jail, juvenile delinquents may be detained in a local juvenile detention facility pending disposition or upon a commitment of up to 12 months. Juvenile courts will often commit juvenile offenders to a local juvenile detention facility to keep them close to home while providing them with necessary education and treatment programs that involve both the ward and family.

To ensure that State and local policymakers have access to critical information relative to California's jail and juvenile detention populations, the CSA conducts monthly and quarterly surveys that provide a comprehensive picture of the number of inmates and wards in local detention, their status and related issues. In collaboration with local agencies, the CSA collects pertinent data from all 58 counties (and one city) that operate a Type II or Type III jail<sup>3</sup> and all counties that operate a juvenile hall or camp. This data is reported both quarterly and annually. All of the Jail Profile Survey and Juvenile Detention Profile Survey data is available for query on the CSA's website.

Appendix A provides a summary of results of the 2007 Jail Profile Survey, which included the following adult county jail findings:

- 1.3 million people were booked into California's county jails.
- 83,184 inmates were in custody per day (ADP) and the system had a single day population high of 88,258, exceeding the number of board rated beds (75,728) by 14 percent.
- 79 percent of the jail population were either charged with or convicted of a felony (compared to 78 percent in 2005).
- 28 percent of inmates were classified as requiring maximum security confinement.
- 68 percent of inmates were awaiting trial or disposition, and 32 percent were serving a jail sentence imposed by a court. The number of nonsentenced inmates in jails has risen consistently since 1998.
- 87 percent of the jail population during 2007 were male and 13 percent were female.

---

<sup>3</sup> Jails in which detention may be for 96 hours or more.

- 15 counties representing 61 percent of the jail system's ADP were operating under court-ordered population caps that place a ceiling on admissions and require the early release of inmates.
- An average of 17,233 inmates was released early each month due to population caps and lack of bed space.
- An estimated 13.7 percent of all inmates were criminal illegal aliens.
- More than 2.5 million arrest warrants (including 288,784 felony warrants) remained unserved in 2007.

The CSA collects and reports data separately from city jails and sheriffs' substations that operate a Type I facility (jails which may only detain for less than 96 hours) on an annual basis. For FY 2006/07, this process resulted in the following profile:<sup>4</sup>

- 453,612 people were booked into California's city jails and sheriffs' substations, up from 424,772 in 2004/05.
- 1,095 prisoners were in custody per day (ADP) down from 2,030 in 2004/05, with a single day population high of 3,628, up from 3,359 in 2004/05.
- 42 percent were booked on felony charges and 58 percent on misdemeanor charges.

In FY 1995/96, the Legislature transferred the minimum standards and inspection responsibility for local juvenile detention facilities from the California Youth Authority (CYA) to the CSA. Beginning in 1999, the CSA assumed responsibility for data collection on juveniles in detention. Working in partnership with local agencies, the CSA developed a survey in 1997 for collecting data on county juvenile facilities. The Juvenile Detention Profile Survey (JDPS), which has been fully operational for nine calendar years, collects information on minors in the custody of probation departments. Appendix B provides a summary of results of the 2007 Juvenile Detention Profile Survey, which includes the following findings:

- The ADP for both juvenile halls and camps was 11,136.
- During 2007, the ADP for juvenile halls was 6,858. The highest one-day population was 7,686, about 9 percent higher than the annual ADP and 6 percent less than the rated capacity (RC) for juvenile halls (8,206).
- During 2007, the ADP for camps was 4,278.
- On average, an additional 2,500 juveniles were detained in "other detention settings" each month.
- An average of 314 juveniles were booked into juvenile halls each day.
- On average, 13 jurisdictions experienced crowding in at least one facility for 15 days or more for one or more months of 2007.
- Approximately 70 percent of the juvenile hall population and 69 percent of the camp population were detained for a felony offense.
- 61 percent of the juveniles in juvenile hall were predisposition.
- Males made up 85 percent of the juvenile detention population.

---

<sup>4</sup> In FY 2006/07, Type I Jail Profile Survey Data represented 97 percent of the Type I jails in California.

## Impact of Capacity Constraints

**T**he State's adult jail system continues to confront a shortage of beds. Despite a successful construction effort that has more than doubled jail space in the past 28 years, crowding has resulted in court intervention in 15 jail systems. Figure One lists the counties that remain under court-imposed population caps that compel the early release of over 17,000 inmates per month due to lack of space. The fact that the facilities in these 15 counties account for 61 percent of the 2007 ADP points to a critical need for additional jail beds. Over 2.5 million outstanding arrest warrants, including 288,784 outstanding felony warrants in 2007, further underscores this need.

Appendix C shows county-specific jail ADP and incarceration rates for 2007 arrayed from the highest to the lowest rate. Counties that contract to hold inmates from other jurisdictions may have higher than normal incarceration rates, while early releases may lead to lower rates in other counties. The statewide average incarceration rate is 22 persons per 10,000 of the general population.

Appendix D shows ADP and incarceration rates (arrayed from highest to lowest) for county juvenile halls and camps in 2007. Counties that detain minors from other jurisdictions may have higher than normal incarceration rates. The statewide average incarceration rate for juveniles is 3.0 persons per 10,000 of the general population.



**Figure One**

<b>15 COUNTIES UNDER COURT- IMPOSED POPULATION CAPS</b>	
<b>Adult Local Detention Facilities</b>	
<b>COUNTIES</b>	<b>ADP</b>
Los Angeles	18,723
San Bernardino	5,535
San Diego	5,117
Riverside	3,747
Fresno	3,104
Kern	2,288
Tulare	1,530
San Joaquin	1,585
Stanislaus	1,383
Santa Barbara	956
Merced	725
Placer	594
Butte	496
Yolo	419
El Dorado	348
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,080</b>
<b>61% of the 2007 ADP</b>	

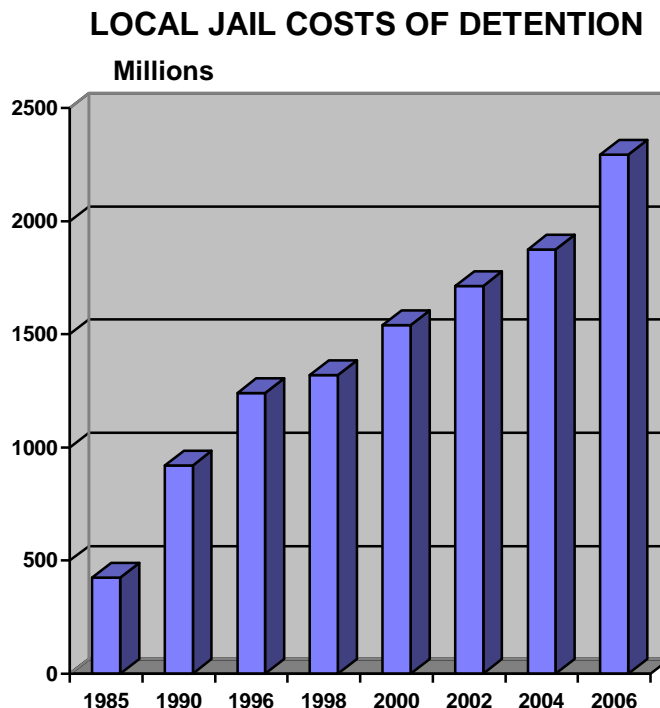
### **Impact of Fiscal Constraints**

In an environment of fiscal limitations, counties have found it increasingly difficult to fund the ongoing staffing and operating costs of detention facilities. Construction represents less than 10 percent of the cost of a detention facility over an average 30-year life span, while staffing and operating costs account for 90 percent or more of the total cost. Staffing deficiencies due to fiscal pressures affect detention facility operations in some jurisdictions as evidenced by inspection findings (Chapter 3).

**Adult Detention:** Figure Two shows that county jail operational costs (excluding debt service) more than quadrupled between FY 1984/85 and FY 2005/06, increasing from

\$446 million in 1984/85 (about 40,000 beds on-line) to \$2.2 billion in 2005/06 (75,728 beds on line). Per capita operational bed costs increased from \$11,000 to over \$29,000 from 1984/85 to 2005/06, or a 164 percent increase over 21 years (not adjusted for inflation).

**Figure Two**



Source: Counties Annual Report, State Controller's Office  
*Detailed Statement of General County Financing Uses by Budget Units*  
for Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2006

In response to inquiries from State legislators and local policy makers, the CSA conducts periodic surveys of adult detention facilities to determine the current statewide average daily cost (ADC) to house an inmate. In 2003, the CSA surveyed Type II and III facilities to determine the current ADC during calendar year 2002.

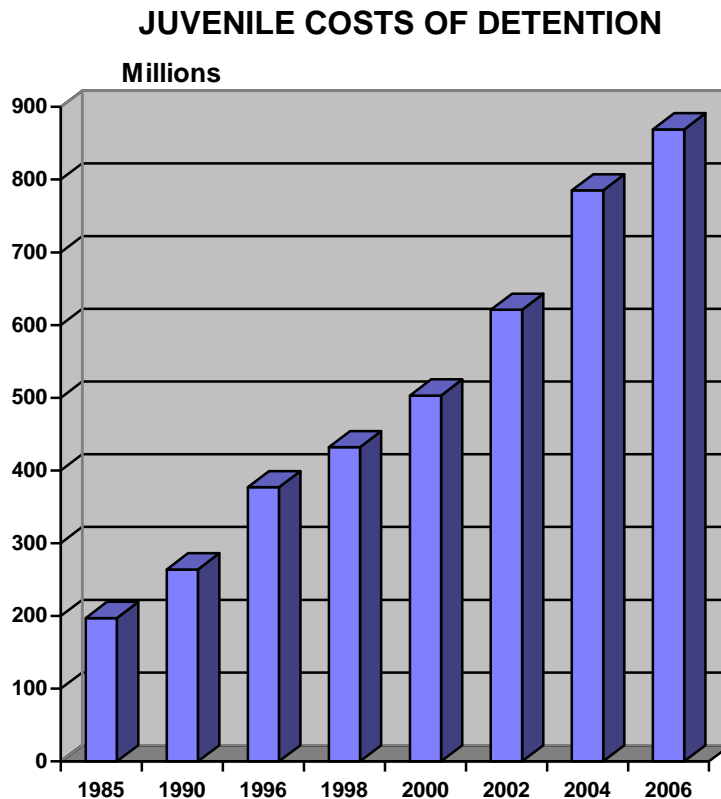
Fifty-five of 58 counties responded to the survey, and most jails surveyed provided their ADC. The data were analyzed to arrive at a statewide ADC. The highest reported ADC per inmate per day was \$138.33 from Nevada County Jail, which reported an ADP of 140 for 2002. The lowest was \$26.69 from Del Norte County Jail, which reported an ADP of 113 for 2002. The statewide weighted ADC to house inmates, based upon data provided to the CSA, is \$62.60 per inmate per day for Type II and III facilities.

It is anticipated that a new Average Daily Cost survey will be conducted in 2009.

**Juvenile Detention:** Due to significantly higher staffing costs, the operational costs for county juvenile facilities are close to twice that of county jails. Staffing costs are tied to juvenile facility minimum standards that require more staff (minimum staff to juvenile ratios) and intensive programming, such as rehabilitative programs and State-mandated education.

Figure Three shows that operational costs (excluding debt service) for local juvenile facilities increased from \$196 million in 1984/85 (about 9,000 beds on line) to over \$869 million in 2005/06 (with 13,982 beds on line). The per capita operational bed costs rose from \$21,000 to \$62,151 from 1984/85 to 2005/06, an increase of over 196 percent over 21 years (not adjusted for inflation).

**Figure Three**



Source: Counties Annual Report, State Controller's Office  
*Detailed Statement of General County Financing Uses by Budget Units  
for Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2006*

Detention facilities are particularly vulnerable to fiscal constraints because proportionately high fixed operational costs (e.g., food, clothing, medical care, court transportation and minimum staffing for safety and security) limit the ability to make discretionary cutbacks and still operate the facility. There are few options available to cut detention costs without reducing local capacity by closing housing units or entire facilities. One area where detention facilities have found some flexibility is facility

maintenance. By deferring needed repairs and foregoing preventative maintenance activities, many adult and juvenile detention systems have been able to defer costs and redirect funds. However, this temporary solution is leading to premature deterioration of facilities and escalating deferred repair and maintenance costs.

## **Health Issues**

Counties and cities continue to grapple with critical health care issues in jails and juvenile facilities. The closure or scaling back of community mental health facilities and treatment services continues to reduce resources for the growing number of offenders with significant mental health disorders. Nationally, the number of individuals with mental illness who are in jails and prisons exceed the number of individuals being treated in psychiatric hospitals. It is estimated that more than half of all jail and prison inmates have a mental illness.<sup>5</sup> Additionally, the number of suicides and attempted suicides is significantly higher in the incarcerated population.

Lifestyles that include alcohol/drug abuse, homelessness and generally poor health care contribute to populations that are at high risk for communicable diseases and serious, life threatening chronic health care conditions. Working closely with local health departments is critical to managing communicable diseases in detention facilities. Medical/mental health regulations for adult and juvenile detention facilities also recognize the need for communication and collaboration between custody and health care professionals to manage serious medical and mental health conditions. Officers play a critical role in early identification of medical and mental health conditions such as drug/alcohol withdrawal, seizure disorders, suicidal ideation, etc., and responding to medical emergencies.

---

<sup>5</sup> California Strategic Plan on Suicide Prevention: Every Californian Is Part of the Solution, California Department of Mental Health, approved by the Governor's Office on June 30, 2008.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS**

**C**alifornia jail standards originated in 1945, at the request of the California State Sheriffs' Association, to help ensure safe and effective operations and protect State, county, city and public interests. That same year, in response to the growing number of delinquent youth placed in local camps, the Legislature made the CYA responsible for prescribing minimum camp standards. In 1955, the Legislature authorized the CYA to establish standards for the operation and maintenance of juvenile halls. The 1995/96 Budget Act transferred responsibility for the minimum standards and inspections of all local juvenile facilities from the CYA to the CSA.

California's minimum jail and juvenile facility regulations cover a broad range of operational, management and administrative standards associated with confining inmates and minors. As required by law, the CSA biennially inspects local adult and juvenile facilities to assess compliance with these regulations. Inspection results carry substantial independent credibility and have been used by courts, and all parties to litigation, to illustrate the management and operation of facilities in accordance with professional standards.

#### **Regulation Revisions**

**T**he law requires the CSA to review and, if necessary, revise minimum standards for jail design and operations every two years. To maintain consistency in approaches for the two systems, the CSA also conducts a biennial review of minimum standards for juvenile facilities.

The CSA's standards revision process involves extensive collaboration with facility managers and administrators to make recommendations for needed changes to the regulations. These recommendations reflect the best professional practices and incorporate both statutory requirements and established case law. The recommendations also consider the fiscal impact and revise or eliminate outdated standards.

The review process utilizes an Executive Steering Committee (ESC) of State and local administrators to provide direction and oversight. Multiple work groups evaluate regulations that address areas including: intake; management; classification; discipline; education and other programs; health services; food service; environmental health; and physical plant. Depending on the scope of the review process, more than 100 facility administrators, managers, practitioners and subject-matter experts could be involved in this process.

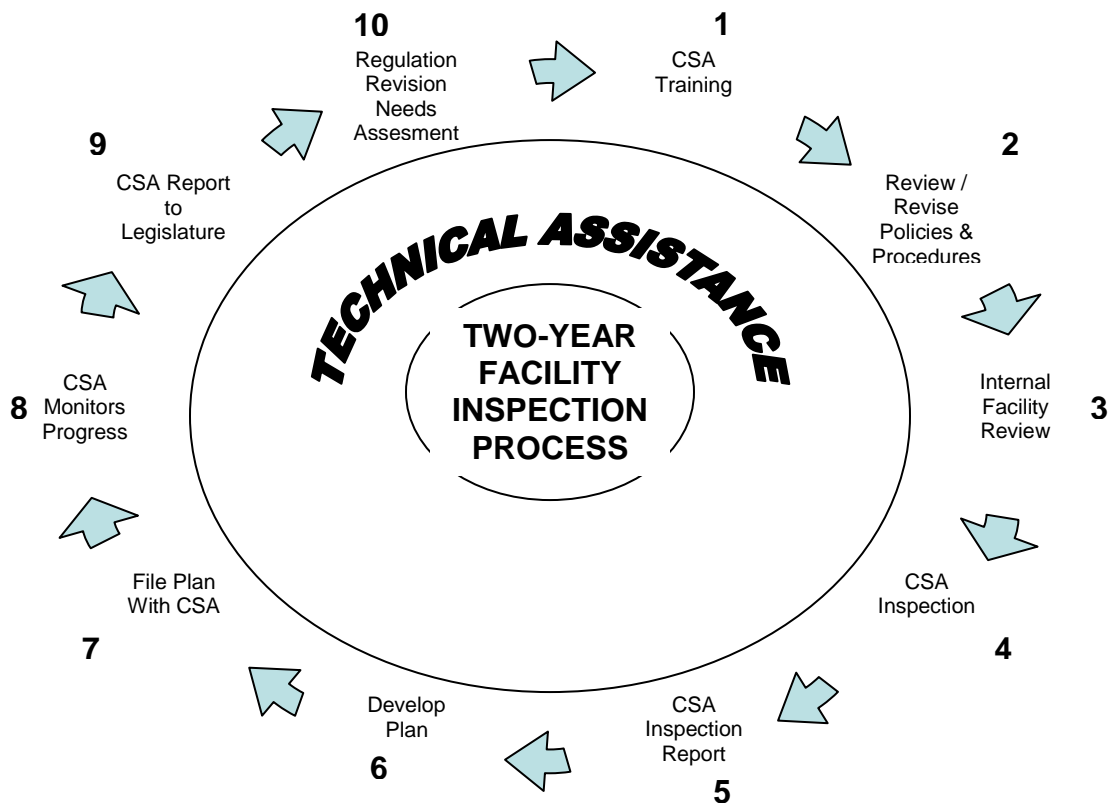
The CSA began the biennial review of the Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities in 2007. The CSA Board heard recommended revisions at their January 2008

meeting and the proposed revisions were distributed for public comment during the third quarter of this year; allowing time to consider feedback from the comments and to be compliant with the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act. It is anticipated that Title 15 revisions will take effect in the first quarter of 2009 and Title 24 revisions will take effect in mid-2009. The CSA will initiate the biennial review of the juvenile facility standards in June 2009.

## Inspection Process

The CSA's biennial inspection process for California's adult and juvenile detention facilities provides critical information to State and local policymakers and corrections administrators about the condition of local detention facilities. Developed in collaboration with local facility managers, this process is an ongoing "systems approach" that begins with pre-inspection training to agencies. The training, which precedes the on-site inspection by CSA staff, provides information necessary for departments to complete an internal facility evaluation and review of their operations for compliance with regulations. Following completion of the inspection report, CSA staff works with the department to develop a plan of action for addressing any noncompliance issues and provides technical assistance to the agency in its efforts to meet State standards. One of the purposes of this report is to provide the results of this process to the Legislature. Figure Four illustrates this facility inspection process.

Figure Four



## Results of Inspections – Adult Jails

The CSA is responsible for inspecting all adult jails (except court and temporary holding facilities built before 1978). At the close of this inspection cycle there were 480 adult facilities requiring inspection. In general, the inspections show that jail operations have become increasingly professional and sophisticated, with better-managed facilities, better-trained staff, more responsive procedures and improved physical designs. This contributes to improved compliance in critical areas and safer, more effective operations. The vast majority of local administrators continue to demonstrate their intention to operate professional, state-of-the-art jails, despite struggling with crowding and fiscal limitations.

The inspection process is dynamic, and the critical issues facing jail administrators change over time. As such, different aspects of jail standards require more focus during various inspection cycles. Results of the 2006/08 inspection cycle are found in Appendix E, which lists adult detention facilities found in full compliance with State standards. Appendix F identifies facilities that have one or more areas of noncompliance.<sup>6</sup> In reviewing the list of standards most often found in noncompliance, it is important to note that facilities frequently are in noncompliance with only part of the regulation, not the entire regulation. In the event that agencies are noncompliant with regulations, they are required to develop a corrective action plan (see Figure Four). CSA staff will continue to work with those agencies by providing technical assistance and monitoring their progress towards compliance with regulations.

**Most Common Areas of Deficiency:** The majority of local adult detention facilities operate in general compliance with minimum State standards. The most frequently noted deficiencies during this inspection cycle were in the following areas:

- Number of personnel (inadequate staffing levels);
- Sobering cell use;
- Physical plant issues generally associated with crowded conditions (insufficient dormitory space, dayroom space and single occupancy cells used for double occupancy);
- Fire and life safety documentation; and
- Court holding and temporary holding facility training (failure to meet training standards).

**Type I, Temporary Holding and Court Holding Facilities:** Type I (city jails and sheriffs' substations), temporary holding and court holding facilities generally confine inmates for brief periods of time (96 hours or less). High employee turnover and recruitment difficulties continue to be significant problems for all local detention facilities and contribute to their being out of compliance with standards related to staffing and visual supervision of inmates. More than 5 percent of temporary holding facilities were found out of compliance with training requirements. This is down from 8 percent during

---

<sup>6</sup> The noncompliance issues are noted in the column "Regulation subsection." The numbers in this column reference Title 15 regulations, internal office codes for Title 24 regulations and Welfare & Institution Code citations.

the previous inspection cycle (2004/06). Over 8 percent of temporary holding and court holding facilities had incomplete or outdated policies and procedures, up from 6 percent during the last inspection cycle. Current and complete policies, procedures and practices lead to safe, efficient facility operations and minimize liability. They are especially important in small facilities where officers may not be solely assigned to the jail and staff turnover is high.

**Type II and Type III Facilities:** Type II facilities are local adult detention facilities used for the detention of persons pending arraignment, during trial and upon a sentence of commitment. Type III facilities are used only for the detention of convicted and sentenced inmates. Type II and Type III facilities, which are almost exclusively operated by counties, tend to be larger than city facilities and house inmates for longer duration, often several months for sentenced inmates and second or third strike inmates awaiting disposition of their charges.

As indicated previously, high employee turnover and recruitment difficulties continue to be significant problems for these facilities. During the current cycle, 45 percent were out of compliance for inadequate staffing levels, up from 25 percent in the previous cycle.

Crowding in Type II and III facilities contributed to approximately 35 percent of these facilities being out of compliance with physical plant regulations including providing the required seating space per inmate and exceeding dormitory capacities. The average length of stay in jails during 2007 was 23.4 days, slightly higher than the 21.3 days in 2005.

## **Results of Inspections – Juvenile Halls and Camps**

**T**he CSA has completed its sixth inspection cycle for juvenile halls and camps. Prior to the CSA's assumption of the juvenile detention inspections, many of these facilities had not been inspected by a State agency since the CYA ceased inspections in the early 1990s. As is the case with adult facilities, the juvenile facilities are increasingly professional and sophisticated, with better-managed facilities, better-trained staff, more responsive procedures and improved physical plant designs. Specific results of the 2006/08 inspection cycle are found in Appendix G, which lists juvenile detention facilities found in full compliance with standards, and Appendix H, which shows noncompliance with specific regulations by juvenile facility.<sup>7</sup> Like jails, juvenile facilities quite often are in noncompliance with only part of the regulation, not the entire regulation. In the event that agencies are noncompliant with regulations, they are required to develop a corrective action plan (see Figure Four). CSA staff will continue to work with those agencies by providing technical assistance and monitoring their progress towards compliance with regulations.

---

<sup>7</sup> The noncompliance issues are noted in the column "Regulation subsections." The numbers in this column reference Title 15 regulations, internal office codes for Title 24 regulations and Welfare & Institution Code citations.



**Most Common Areas of Deficiencies:** The majority of local juvenile facilities operate in general compliance with minimum State standards. The most frequently noted deficiencies in juvenile facility operations during this inspection cycle were in the following areas:

- Required local inspections (one or more not available).
- Policy and procedures manual (missing or inadequate sections or not updated annually).

**Juvenile Halls:** A juvenile hall is a county facility designed for the reception and temporary care of detained minors who may not have completed the judicial process (predisposition) or for juveniles serving a court-ordered period of detention in the juvenile hall. In 2007, the average length of stay statewide for all minors in juvenile halls was 25.9 days, significantly higher than 2005 (21.7 days).

Less than 2 percent of the juvenile halls failed to meet space requirements (classrooms, dayrooms, etc.) a decrease from 12 percent in the 2004/06 cycle. During this inspection cycle the most frequent noncompliance issue was the lack of one or more of the required annual inspections. Less than 10 percent of juvenile halls and approximately 30 percent of the camps fell into this category. Approximately 6 percent of local juvenile facilities lacked comprehensive, up-to-date policies and procedures. As indicated above, current and complete policies, procedures and practices lead to safe, efficient facility operations and minimize risk to liability.

**Camps:** A juvenile camp (or ranch, forestry camp or boot camp) is a county facility designed as a commitment program for post-disposition wards defined in Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. All camps must be established in accordance with Section 881 of that same code. The average length of stay for minors committed to camps stayed nearly the same -- 110 days in 2005 compared to 110.4 during 2007.

### **Estimated Costs of Compliance for Adult and Juvenile Detention Facilities**

Counties and cities potentially incur three types of costs to fully comply with State standards and meet bed space demands: operational costs (staffing, supervision, services, programs, policies, routine maintenance, etc.); physical plant upgrade costs (meeting current space standards and construction codes, repairing and remedying dilapidation); and new or replacement construction costs (adding additional bed space to meet bed space demands or replacing current beds that are dilapidated beyond remedying by upgrading current structures).

- **Operational Costs:** The amount of local dollars necessary to remedy noncompliance with operational standards is unknown. The greatest single cost is for hiring, training and retaining additional personnel to remedy staffing deficiencies and meet population needs for health services. Counties and cities also incur expenses for ongoing facility maintenance, procedural upgrades and program operations.

- **Physical Plant Upgrade Costs:** Detention facilities operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Under the best circumstances, the life expectancy of a detention facility is approximately 30 years. These facilities deteriorate more rapidly under crowded conditions. Excessive use combined with years of crowded conditions place severe stress and strain on facilities' infrastructure. The increased usage creates additional burdens on physical plant and fixtures that were not designed to accommodate the added capacity, thus causing further deterioration of facilities.
- **New and Replacement Construction Costs:** As discussed in Chapter 4, the need for new juvenile detention beds has been met by completed construction projects in many of California's counties. However, there are exceptions. There are still some counties that need to replace old, outdated facilities, some counties that continue to face chronic crowding problems and still other counties that do not have juvenile facilities in their own jurisdiction forcing them to send their youth to other counties for detainment. There remains a primary need for additional adult detention beds. Crowding is a factor for many adult systems and is reflected in the statewide ADP. Further, ADP alone does not account for times when facility populations spike to higher levels, requiring managers to make early releases of inmates who would otherwise have remained in custody if beds were available. During times of peak demands in 2007, the need for bed space exceeded jail capacity by more than 12,530 beds.

Health care and secure segregation are two areas of specialized housing that challenge local jurisdictions. Both juvenile and adult facility managers report increasing demands on their limited ability to provide sufficient beds for inmates and minors who cannot be mixed with the general population in their facilities.

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **DETENTION FACILITY CONSTRUCTION**

Local detention facilities (jails, juvenile halls and juvenile camps) represent a significant investment for California's counties and cities both in their operations (staffing, life cycle costs, etc.) and in the construction and on-going maintenance and repair of the facilities. Construction, remodel, renovation and/or on-going maintenance and repair are necessary to maintain adequate capacity, combat dilapidation and improve functionality in California's 480 local adult facilities and 129 local juvenile facilities. Construction funding is instrumental in the on-going effort to improve the conditions of confinement and programming in California's local detention facilities.

The CSA's involvement in this process includes architectural plan review, administering the distribution of construction funding as described in this chapter, promulgating construction and operational standards and monitoring for compliance as described in Chapter 3.

#### **Architectural Plan Review**

**P**enal Code Section 6029 requires cities and counties to submit design plans and specifications to the CSA for review, recommendations and approvals before undertaking any local detention facility construction or remodeling project. Plans are reviewed at initial (schematic design), mid-point (design development) and final design (construction document) stages for conformance with operational and construction standards as set forth in Titles 15 and 24, CCR. The plan review process serves adult jails, juvenile halls and camps, court holding facilities and any other place of local detention. It includes construction projects funded by the CSA and from other sources.

During this biennial reporting period, the CSA conducted 172 architectural plan reviews and reported the results to units of local government. The plan review process helps ensure the construction of safe and secure detention facilities that meet local needs, operate efficiently and cost-effectively and are in compliance with codes and standards. A physical plant design that meets codes and standards is integral to preventing escapes and helping ensure the safety of inmates/wards and staff.

## Historical Funding Perspective

The CSA has been administering local detention facility construction funding since 1980 when the Legislature allocated the first \$40 million to the County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund. From 1982 to 1988 there were a series of voter-approved propositions authorizing the sale of general obligation bonds totaling \$1.455 billion to fund new construction or renovation of county jails.

From 1997 to 2007 the CSA administered over 100 state (state general fund monies) and federally funded (Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Grant Program) construction grant projects that resulted in over \$491 million for new construction or renovation of juvenile halls, camps and county jails.

Construction Funds Allocated 1980-2007				
<u>Year Enacted</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Funding Type</u>	<u>Adult or Juvenile</u>
1980	Assembly Bill (AB) 3245	\$40,000,000	State General Fund	Adult
1982	Proposition 2	\$280,000,000	State G.O. Bonds	Adult
1984	Proposition 16	\$250,000,000	State G.O. Bonds	Adult
1986	Proposition 52	\$475,000,000	State G.O. Bonds	Adult
1987	Proposition 80	\$40,000,000	State G.O. Bonds	Adult
1988	Proposition 86	\$410,000,000	State G.O. Bonds	Adult
1997 – 2007	VOI/TIS	\$37,875,518	Federal Funds	Adult
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>\$1,532,875,518</b>	<b>Adult Facilities</b>	
1997 – 2007	VOI/TIS	\$280,901,508	Federal Funds	Juvenile
1998	AB 2796	\$98,500,000	State General Fund	Juvenile
2000	AB 1740	\$73,875,000	State General Fund	Juvenile
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>\$453,276,508</b>	<b>Juvenile Facilities</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$1,986,152,026</b>		

California's jail construction fund of over \$1.532 billion, combined with county match dollars, was primarily responsible for increasing local jail capacity in 57 counties from 31,824 beds in 1980 to 72,662 beds as of June 2007.

The construction grant program for juvenile facilities, combined with county match dollars, was primarily responsible for increasing critically needed local juvenile facility capacity in most counties from 11,399 beds in 1999 to 14,567 beds when the final project was completed in October 2007. This program significantly improved conditions of confinement in juvenile facilities in 42 counties statewide.

<b>Beds Added 1980-2007</b>				
	Allocation	# Beds Before Construction	Beds Added	Current Number of Beds
<b>Adult</b>	\$1,532,875,518	31,824	40,838	72,662
<b>Juvenile</b>	\$453,276,508	11,399	3,168	14,567
<b>Total</b>	\$1,986,152,026	43,223	44,006	87,229

The completed projects reflect a collaborative partnership between the CSA and local jurisdictions that went beyond maximization of resources and encompassed significant joint planning and technical assistance activities. Local jurisdictions defined their needs and had primary responsibility for facility design and construction activities; the CSA provided guidance in the form of minimum standards for construction and operations. The CSA provided technical support from pre-architectural planning through design, construction, transition and occupancy. This approach has proven highly successful in bringing new facilities online and meeting both State and local needs for properly constructed and well-managed facilities.

Appendices I and J describe projects that were funded from 1997 through 2007 and provide county-specific information on amounts of grant awards and types of projects. Project descriptions are available on the CSA website at [http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Divisions\\_Boards/CSA/CFC/Projects.html](http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Divisions_Boards/CSA/CFC/Projects.html). Previous legislative reports provide information on bond projects funded since 1980.

### **Current Adult Facility Construction Activities**

On May 3, 2007, AB 900 was signed into law by Governor Schwarzenegger authorizing \$1.2 billion in jail construction funding through state lease-revenue bonds. The funding is to be distributed in two phases; \$750 million in Phase I and \$470 million in Phase II. CSA is currently in the process of completing awards of Phase I conditional<sup>8</sup> funding.

Among the provisions of the AB 900 legislation was the authorization of the State Public Works Board (SPWB) and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

<sup>8</sup> The awards are “conditional” in that they are predicated, at a minimum, on the requirements that: 1) each county’s project be approved by the CSA and the State Public Works Board (SPWB) at various stages throughout planning and construction; 2) each selected county enters into the state/county agreements as required; and, 3) lease-revenue bonds are sold for each selected project.

(CDCR) to enter into agreements with participating counties related to performance expectations, guidelines and criteria for use of the bond funds, and ongoing maintenance and staffing responsibilities for the term of the financing. Consistent with the intent of the AB 900 legislation, funding preference was to be given to counties that agreed to assist the State in the following:

- siting a Secure Community Reentry Facility (SCRF);
- siting mental health day treatment and crisis care for parolees; and,
- providing a continuum of care so that parolees with mental health and substance abuse needs can continue to receive services after discharge from parole.

The legislation also required that CSA consider cost-effectiveness in determining approval of the jail construction projects, and that counties be required to provide a minimum of 25 percent of the total eligible project costs in matching funds. The CSA could reduce the matching fund requirements for a county with a general population below 200,000 upon the county's petition to the CSA. Phase I funding, per the legislation, is set to expire in 2017.

Shortly after the AB 900 legislation was signed into law, the CSA appointed an Executive Steering Committee (ESC). Comprised of CSA Board members, local sheriffs, chief probation officers, county administrators and county supervisors, the ESC was responsible for the following:

- developing the Request for Proposals (RFP) that was used to solicit proposals from counties interested in the construction or expansion of county jails;
- establishing the rating criteria that was used in the competitive proposal process; and
- rating the proposals submitted to establish a rank-ordered list of counties recommended for funding that was brought before the CSA Board for funding consideration.

At the May 8, 2008 meeting, the CSA Board took action to allow Phase I funding to be awarded only to counties that could provide buildable sites for a SCRF site. Funding decisions were also made at the May meeting and continued to be made at subsequent CSA Board meetings. Eligible counties received conditional awards based upon the outcome of the SCRF site assessments.

### **Current Juvenile Facility Construction Activities**

**O**n August 24, 2007, the Local Youthful Offender Rehabilitative Facility Construction Funding Program became law (as authorized by certain provisions of Senate Bill 81, Chapter 175, Statutes of 2007) authorizing up to \$100 million in youthful offender rehabilitative facility construction funding through state lease-revenue bonds.

The SB 81 legislation authorizes the SPWB, CDCR and the participating county to enter into agreements related to performance expectations, guidelines and criteria for use of the bond funds and ongoing maintenance and staffing responsibilities for the term of the

financing. The legislation further requires CSA to consider cost-effectiveness in determining approval of a project and counties must provide a minimum of 25 percent of total eligible project costs as matching funds. The CSA may reduce matching fund requirements for a county with a general population below 200,000 upon the county's petition to the CSA. Funding under this program expires in 2017.

A fifteen member ESC was appointed by the CSA Board. Comprised of CSA Board members, chief probation officers, local sheriffs, county administrators, county supervisors, community service program providers and child advocates, the ESC was responsible for the following:

- developing the elements of the RFPs that will be used to solicit proposals from counties interested in the construction, expansion or renovation of local youthful offender rehabilitative facilities;
- establishing the rating criteria that will be used in the competitive proposal process; and
- rating the proposals that will establish a rank-ordered list of counties that will be brought before the CSA Board for funding consideration.

The purpose of the funding program is to support the rehabilitation of youthful offenders at the local level. As such, pursuant to the legislative intent of SB 81, the RFP requires that rehabilitation must be a core component of the operational philosophy of the facility subject to construction, expansion or renovation. The state funds can only be used for facility construction, expansion and renovation-related costs. Within this context, the counties have flexibility to define the project scope to meet local rehabilitative needs. These needs may include, but are not limited to, construction, expansion and/or renovation of an existing facility or building to include programming or treatment space; expanding an existing facility to meet population demands; and building a new facility.

The RFP was released on July 15, 2008 and completed project proposals are due to the CSA on January 6, 2009. As with the AB 900 proposals, CSA staff will conduct a technical review of the proposals and counties will be given the opportunity to correct technical deficiencies. Following individual county presentations of their projects, the ESC will rate the proposals in accordance with the established criteria and rank the proposals for funding considerations by the CSA Board. It is anticipated that the CSA Board will take funding action in the form of an intent to conditionally award funds at their regularly scheduled meeting in March 2009.

## **Future Needs**

**D**espite successful facility design, renovation and replacement efforts under the State bond program for adult jails in the 1980's and early 1990's, the state and federal Construction Grant Program that concluded in October 2007, and including the most recent construction programs to be funded with state lease-revenue bonds authorized in the 2007 AB 900 and SB 81 legislation, construction and renovation will likely remain a critical long-term statewide need. As facilities age, cities and counties must repair and remedy older facilities to maintain functional use and existing

capacity, and should upgrade to current construction codes in critical structural areas including fire and life safety. Construction and renovation efforts are essential to the ongoing safe operation of California's local correctional system to protect inmates/wards and staff and to maintain public safety.

A myriad of factors drive local adult and juvenile facility bed space needs including: statewide population growth; crime and arrest rates; the use and effectiveness of prevention and intervention programs; new laws; and local judicial and correctional philosophies, policies and practices. The dynamic nature of these factors makes forecasting future needs an inexact science. Historically, in California and elsewhere, bed space needs have eventually outpaced capacity, which has resulted in bed shortages and facility crowding despite the significant use of alternatives. For example, since 1996, the CSA has administered a number of state and federal grants aimed at reducing crime and delinquency as described in Chapter 5. And, although crime and arrest rates may fluctuate greatly (especially in the short-term), there is little doubt that California's statewide population growth, which has increased at an average of 11-13 percent per decade over the past 60 years and is forecast to increase at a similar rate over the next 20+ years, will be a major factor impacting the State's future detention needs. See Figure Five.

**Figure Five**

**CALIFORNIA'S POPULATION GROWTH  
1940 – 2030**

Year	Total Population	10-Year Percentage Increase
1940 Actual	10,643,000	N/A
1950 Actual	12,517,000	+12% since 1940
1960 Actual	15,863,000	+13% since 1950
1970 Actual	20,039,000	+13% since 1960
1980 Actual	23,782,000	+12% since 1970
1990 Actual	29,944,000	+13% since 1980
2000 Actual	34,480,000	+12% since 1990
2010 Projected	39,247,000	Projected +11% since 2000
2020 Projected	43,852,000	Projected +11% since 2010
2030 Projected	49,240,891	Projected + 11% since 2020

Source: State Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

**Adult Facilities:** As indicated previously, the CSA administered a variety of statewide bond programs for adult jail construction in the 1980's and early 1990's that were major capacity building efforts for adult jails as described in previous legislative reports. The beds that were added under the federal VOI/TIS Construction Grant Program further



helped to build needed capacity. However, California's adult jails exceed their current capacity by 7,456 beds (computed based on the average daily jail population for 2007 of 83,184 versus a current statewide jail capacity of 75,728). Additional jail beds are needed to limit early releases (189,923 persons were released from local jails earlier than scheduled due to capacity constraints in 2007). And, nearly 2.6 million arrest warrants (including 288,784 felony arrest warrants) were unserved in 2007. This need for additional jail beds is also evident by the 24 counties that submitted jail construction proposals in response to the AB 900 Phase I RFP. The total net-gain in jail beds proposed for all 24 projects totaled 10,523. This reflects the bed need through the year 2011 of only 24 of the 57 counties that operate county jails. The \$750 million in state lease-revenue bonds authorized in Phase I of AB 900 that is currently in the process of being awarded to local county jurisdictions will help build capacity to meet the needs in those counties through 2011. Should the benchmarks established by the Legislature in AB 900 be met in Phase I of the lease-revenue bond funding program, namely the siting or construction of 4,000 jail beds and 2,000 SCRF beds, then Phase II of the funding program will provide an additional \$470 million for future local jail construction.

**Juvenile Facilities:** The funds from the federal VOI/TIS Construction Grant Program coupled with the state general funds appropriated between 1997 and 2002 as previously described in this report, were the first major infusion of local juvenile facility construction funds in several decades. As a result, there was significant demand to build needed local capacity and replace unsafe, outdated and dilapidated juvenile facilities that were originally designed and built 30 to 60 years ago.

Changes in law are significant factors driving local juvenile facility bed needs. Since January 1, 1997, the Legislature has provided counties with a fiscal incentive to treat criminally delinquent minors in their local jurisdictions as opposed to incurring a "sliding scale fee" if they commit minors to the custody of the state's Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), formerly the California Youth Authority. Since that time, DJJ's youth institution population has decreased significantly from over 10,000 in FY 1996 to 1,793 youths in DJJ institutions and camps as of November 12, 2008. As a result, DJJ has closed a number of their facilities. However, during this same time, the population of local juvenile facilities increased in part due to some courts using juvenile halls as commitment facilities for certain minors deemed in need of secure care, as well as education, treatment and program opportunities that can best be provided locally with the participation of family members. In these cases, juvenile halls are also being used as local training schools in addition to pre-dispositional detention centers.

In total, projects funded under the federal and state Construction Grant Program, combined with county match dollars, increased critically needed local juvenile facility capacity by 3,168 beds and significantly improved conditions of confinement in counties statewide. At the conclusion of the program in 2007, the statewide local juvenile facility bed need was met in many of California's counties. However, there are exceptions. Some counties still need to replace old, outdated facilities, other counties continue to face chronic crowding problems and still other counties do not have juvenile facilities of their own and must send their youth to other counties to be detained.

The Legislature has since shifted focus from providing funding to increase bed capacity, to providing funding to support and improve the rehabilitation of youthful offenders at the local level through SB 81. Among its provisions, SB 81 authorized \$100 million in lease-revenue bonds to finance the construction, expansion or renovation of facilities that include rehabilitation as a core component of the operational philosophy as described earlier in this chapter. It is anticipated that this funding will help counties build the necessary space in which to conduct meaningful and effective rehabilitative programs for youthful offenders. Until CSA receives counties' proposals in response to the RFP (January 2009), it is unknown what kinds of projects will be proposed. However, it is expected that the statewide need for youthful offender rehabilitative facilities will far exceed the available \$100 million currently available in state funding.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **JUVENILE AND ADULT GRANT PROGRAMS**

**T**he CSA has a long history of administering and awarding over \$3 billion in federal and State grants over the past 25 years. These grant-funded projects included ground breaking initiatives aimed at reducing crime and delinquency among adults and juveniles. The CSA administered seven State-funded initiatives, four federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention programs and one federally supported statewide initiative during this biennial reporting period, all of which focus on reducing crime in California's communities. The programs discussed in this chapter include:

1. State Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act
2. Proud Parenting Program
3. Youth Centers and Youth Shelters
4. Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding
5. Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction Grant Program
6. Senate Bill 81 Pilot Projects Program
7. Youthful Offender Block Grant
8. Title II Formula Grants Program
9. Disproportionate Minority Contact (statewide initiative)
10. Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program
11. Title V Community Prevention Grants Program
12. Title II, Part E, Juvenile Justice Challenge Activities

### **STATE-FUNDED JUVENILE AND ADULT PROGRAMS**

#### **State Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act**

**T**he Crime Prevention Act of 2000 redefined front line law enforcement services to include locally developed programs based on approaches that have proved effective in reducing juvenile crime and delinquency among at-risk youth (Chapter 353). The Act required the integral involvement of Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils (JJCCs) in the development of comprehensive multi-agency juvenile justice plans (CMJJP). These plans included an assessment of existing resources targeting at-risk youth, juvenile offenders and their families and an action strategy that demonstrated a collaborative, integrated approach to implementing graduated responses to juvenile crime and delinquency.

The Crime Prevention Act, now referred to as the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA), initially included an appropriation of \$121.3 million, and required the State Controller's Office to distribute funds directly to counties on a per capita basis following CSA approval of the county's CMJJP. In FYs 2001/02, 2002/03 and 2003/04, State Budget Acts appropriated \$116.3 million to this initiative. In FY 2004/05, the State Budget Act appropriated \$99.7 million for the JJCPA Program. Subsequent legislation clarified provisions relating to the expenditure of these funds and modified annual

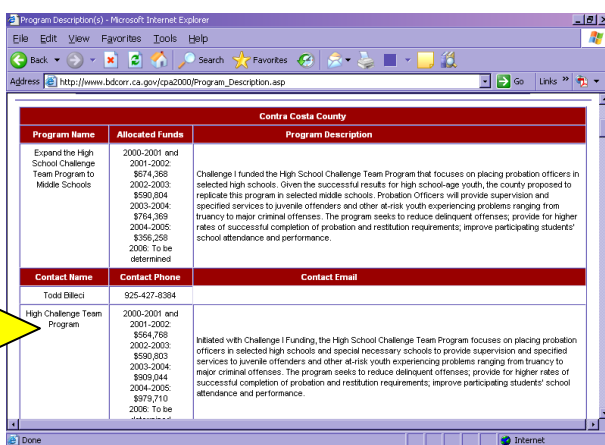
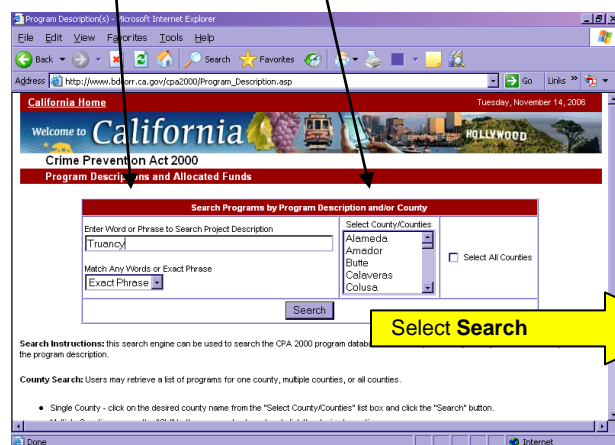
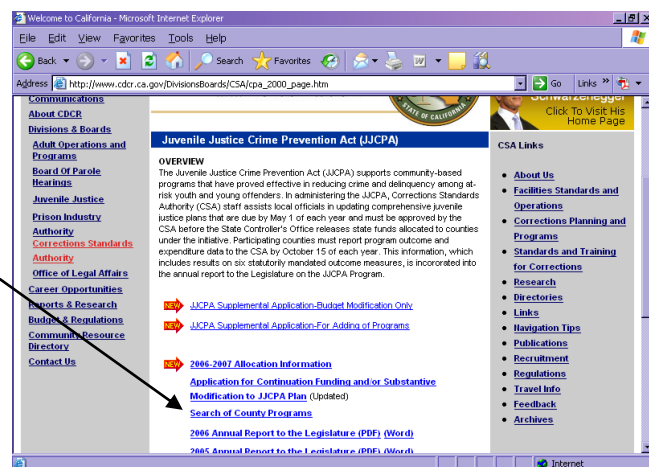
reporting requirements, for both counties and the CSA, on program outcomes and expenditures (Chapter 21, Statutes of 2002).

The 2005 Budget Act (for FY 2005/06) included \$26.1 million for the JJCPA Program. This amount was intended to cover counties' expenditures for the first quarter of FY 2006/07 (July through September 2006). As the State budget is typically not in place before July 1, these funds were intended to ensure that at least one quarter's worth of funding was available for counties' program close-out if, for some reason, the expected \$100 million was not appropriated in a future fiscal year. (Subsequently, counties received \$119 million in the 2006 Budget Act and in the 2007 Budget Act.) The \$26.1 million allocation was also intended to save the State funds, on a one-time only basis, by realigning the time period for the distribution of JJCPA funds with the actual time period in which they are expended (previously, JJCPA funds were distributed nine months before the start of the new fiscal year). See Appendix K for a listing of the agencies funded.

A total of 56 counties participate in the JJCPA, which funded 189 different juvenile justice programs from the first allocation, 190 programs from the second allocation, 193 for the third allocation, 187 for the fourth allocation, 168 for the fifth allocation and 172 for the sixth allocation. Information about these programs is available on the CSA's website (see box below).

**On-line Program Descriptions:** For description of the JJCPA Programs, go to the Corrections Standards Authority Homepage at [www.cdcr.ca.gov/Divisions/CSA/index.html](http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Divisions/CSA/index.html) and click the CPP tab. Then select Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act.

Choose Search of County Programs from the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act section and then County Program Descriptions. A fill-in screen appears with options to search by **Program Descriptions** and/or **County**.



To assess the effectiveness of these programs, which span the continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency, the JJCPA requires counties to submit annual reports to the CSA on program outcomes and expenditures (beginning October 2002). The CSA also submits an annual report to the Legislature. Following are highlights from the 2007 Annual Report, which is available on the above mentioned CSA website.

- The Statewide Summary of Average Per Capita Program Costs shows that a total of 95,641 minors received services in the JJCPA programs during the reporting period. This summary also shows that it cost an average of \$1,198.23 per minor. Considering there were 98,703 participants in the first year of the JJCPA Program, with a per capita cost of \$1,201.53, the numbers for FY 2006/07 reflect the counties' commitment to providing cost-effective services to as many at-risk youth and young offenders as possible.
- Juvenile Justice Outcomes: The results for the statutorily-mandated outcomes indicate that the JJCPA programs, as a whole, are making a significant difference in curbing juvenile crime and delinquency. For example, the analysis of outcomes for

juveniles receiving program services compared to juveniles in a county-designated reference group shows that:

- Youth participating in JJCPA programs were arrested for new crimes and incarcerated at significantly lower rates than youth in a comparable reference group.
- JJCPA participants successfully completed probation and court-ordered community service at significantly higher rates than youth in the comparison group.
- JJCPA youth attended a significantly greater percentage of school days, achieved significantly higher grade point averages and were significantly less likely to be suspended or expelled from school than reference group youth.

It should be noted that the information above is substantially similar to the data reported in the 2006 Legislative Report. The JJCPA program has remained fairly consistent in serving close to 100,000 minors every year. Additionally, JJCPA participants continue to demonstrate statistically significant outcomes regarding reduced arrest rates, increased completion of probation rates and more school days attended than non-participating reference group youth.

### **Proud Parenting Program**

**T**he Proud Parenting Program supports projects implemented by community-based organizations and other local agencies willing to serve at-risk youth, including teen parents and youthful offenders on parole from State juvenile corrections facilities.

The underlying goal of the Proud Parenting Program is to break the inter-generational cycle of violence and delinquency among the children of project participants by increasing their parenting knowledge, improving attitudes about being responsible parents and strengthening relationships between participants and their children. The program consists of three key components: classroom instruction, structured family activities and mentoring. The classroom instruction component is based on the curriculum developed for the Young Men as Fathers Program, a successful initiative that served as the foundation for the Proud Parenting Program.

Appendix L shows that State and local assistance funding appropriated \$835,992 in the 2007/08 Budget Acts for the Proud Parenting Program and supported 14 local projects conducted by ten community-based organizations throughout California. The projects serve over 1,600 youth annually. The projects are conducted in cycles with each program providing at least three cycles annually. Projects funded by the Proud Parenting Program must provide in each cycle, a structured curriculum taught in at least 20 hours of classroom instruction, three family events that provide for interaction between young parents and their children to test and reinforce what is taught in the classroom and mentors to support the parent's development. The projects must serve at least 60 youth and young adults between 16 and 25 years; however 25 percent must be parents and 25 percent must be on either parole or probation. Each program must

have an evaluation component that measures the increase in the participant's parenting knowledge, participant's attitudes about being responsible parents, the participant's self-esteem or the level of improved relationships between the participants and their children or co-parent.

## **Youth Centers and Youth Shelters**

**T**he Youth Centers and Youth Shelters Program involves four allocations of funds dedicated to the renovation and construction of local centers and shelters serving at-risk youth.

- The County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Youth Facility Bond Act of 1988 (Proposition 86) provided \$25 million for the acquisition, construction, renovation and equipping of youth centers and shelters. These funds were awarded to 41 youth centers and 28 youth shelters.
- Ten years later, the Legislature passed Assembly Bill (AB) 2796, which established the Gang Violence Prevention, Detention and Public Protection Act and provided another \$25 million for nonprofit agencies to acquire, renovate and construct youth centers (Chapter 499, Statutes of 1998). This appropriation funded 24 additional centers.
- In 2000, Proposition 12 augmented the AB 2796 appropriation by \$5 million, which funded five more youth centers.
- AB 1740 (Chapter 52, Statutes of 2000) included funds for an additional project.
- The two final youth centers under construction opened in 2008.

Since this program involves grants of public funds, the law requires continuous monitoring of the youth centers and shelters (10 years for renovations of existing structures and 20 years for new facility construction). In April 2005 the CSA assumed responsibility for this program, which involves 59 active grants. There are presently 53 active youth centers but this number will decrease each year until 2028, when statutorily-required monitoring responsibilities will cease.

## **Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding**

**I**n July 2005 Governor Schwarzenegger signed legislation that appropriated over \$168.7 million in State funds to support a broad spectrum of county probation services targeting at-risk youth, juvenile offenders (those on probation as well as those detained in local juvenile facilities) and the families of these youth (AB 139, Chapter 74, Statutes of 2005). The amount of funds apportioned to each county is designated in statute. See Appendix M for a listing of the counties and the program allocations.

AB 139 also provided \$32.7 million for specified services in counties that operate juvenile camps and/or ranches. These funds are allocated to counties according to the number of occupied camp/ranch beds. See Appendix N for a listing of the counties funded and their camps/ranches.

The legislation directed the CDCR to administer these funds, and CDCR entrusted the CSA with this responsibility. For administrative purposes, the CSA refers to this effort as the Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding (JPCF) Program.

The JPCF Program, in effect, replaces the Comprehensive Youth Services Act, which provided federal dollars to county probation departments beginning in 1997/98, through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Counties used these federal dollars to fund services and programs across the continuum of options, from prevention/early intervention through custody.

All funds allocated to counties through the JPCF Program are intended to support the delivery of services authorized by the enabling legislation. There are 23 categories of services eligible for expenditures. These are:

1. Educational Advocacy/Attendance Monitoring
2. Mental Health Assessment/Counseling
3. Home Detention
4. Social Responsibility Training
5. Family Mentoring
6. Parent Peer Support
7. Life Skills Counseling
8. Prevocational/Vocational Training
9. Family Crisis Intervention
10. Individual, Family and Group Counseling
11. Parenting Skills Development
12. Drug and Alcohol Education
13. Respite Care
14. Counseling, Monitoring and Treatment
15. Gang Intervention
16. Sex and Health Education
17. Anger Management, Violence Prevention, Conflict Resolution
18. Aftercare Services
19. Information/Referral–Community Services
20. Case Management
21. Therapeutic Day Treatment
22. Transportation for JPCF Services
23. Emergency and Temporary Shelter

Counties may use their JPCF funds to serve parents or other family members of eligible youth if doing so will promote increased self-sufficiency, personal responsibility and family stability for the child. In these situations, services must be provided pursuant to a family service plan and, if multiple agencies are involved in delivering services, the plan must be developed through a collaborative effort involving representatives from those agencies.



In keeping with the Administration's focus on ensuring fiscal and programmatic accountability, the CSA is collecting data on a semi-annual basis from county probation departments to monitor compliance with JPCF Program requirements and to assess program performance. Data collected from FY 2006/07 indicates that 169,241 youth and 58,689 family members were provided services through JPCF programming.

It should be noted that the 2008 State Budget Act signed by the Governor on August 23, 2008 reduced the JPCF allocation to each county by 10 percent.

### **Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction Grant Program**

**T**he Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction (MIOCR) grant program supports locally developed projects aimed at reducing the involvement of mentally ill adult and juvenile offenders in the justice system (AB 1811, Chapter 48, Statutes of 2006). In appropriating funds for the MIOCR grants (\$22,295,500 for projects targeting mentally ill adult offenders and the same amount for projects targeting mentally ill juvenile offenders), the Legislature stipulated that they must be consistent with the intent and purpose of SB 1485, an initiative that sought to determine what works in reducing recidivism among adult mentally ill offenders (Chapter 501, Statutes of 1998). In general, the CSA's statewide evaluation of this initiative showed that the provision of appropriate mental health and support services reduces the involvement of mentally ill persons in the justice system. The Legislature also stipulated that the CSA must award the grants on a competitive basis.

The CSA Board appointed an Executive Steering Committee (ESC) to guide development of the Request for Proposals (RFP), evaluate and rate the proposals and develop grant award recommendations. Based on the amount of available funds and the prioritized ranking of the proposals, the ESC recommended and the CSA Board approved awards for a total of 44 grants (22 adult and 22 juvenile projects). Pursuant to the requirements outlined in the RFP, all of the projects are anchored in an evidence-based treatment model (e.g., Assertive Community Treatment, Integrated Dual Diagnosis Treatment, Family Functional Therapy and Multi-Systemic Therapy) and many incorporate promising practices (e.g., mental health courts).

Although the Legislature did not require an evaluation of the 18-month MIOCR grants, which began January 1, 2007, the CSA is committed to assessing the overall effectiveness of the funded projects on curbing recidivism among offenders with mental illness – both adults and juveniles – and sharing the findings of this assessment with the Legislature, local government officials and other interested parties. Toward this end, the CSA requires grantees to collect and report data that will enable staff to describe the populations served by the projects and to assess their impact through “before and after” comparisons of participants on key variables related to recidivism and client functioning. These analyses will be augmented with case studies and other pertinent information grantees include in their semi-annual progress reports to the CSA. A preliminary assessment of data collected indicates positive outcomes from the efforts of both the adult and juvenile MIOCR projects. Post-enrollment, adult participants demonstrate a

decrease in the number of bookings, days in jail and days homeless. Juvenile participants receive fewer sustained petitions, spend fewer days in detention and are less often committed to out-of-home placement. Post-enrolled participants also show a decrease in acute psychiatric hospitalizations. It should be noted that the 2008 State Budget Act signed by the Governor on August 23, 2008 discontinued funding for the MIOCR programs.

### **Senate Bill 81 Pilot Projects Program**

**O**n August 24, 2007, the Legislature enacted Senate Bill 81 (Chapter 175, Statutes of 2007) directing the CSA to allocate funding for two one-time probation projects with the overarching goal of testing program models for reducing the number of offenders entering State prison.

The legislation directed that funding for one of the pilot projects be provided to a probation department in a large, urban county. The funding is to be used for prevention or supervision services for probationers. This pilot project is to target 18-25 year old probationers with known gang affiliations and provide services to probationers within a jurisdiction that has known gang “hot spots.” The project is to work with other local law enforcement agencies as necessary to coordinate the project and enhance services to the gang “hot spots.”

The second pilot project was identified in the legislation as Alameda County. The project is to target adult probationers and other at-risk populations. The funding for this pilot project may be used to pay for efforts directed at de-escalating community conflict, encouraging mediation among probationers and other at-risk populations and for the development of employment and educational programs. The project is to include collaborative efforts with community-based organizations and service providers.

Each pilot project is to be funded at \$5,000,000 with funds available for expenditure by the county probation departments for a period of three years concluding on August 23, 2010. As indicated in AB 191, both pilot projects will provide CSA with an evaluation and report at the end of the project.

### **Youthful Offender Block Grant**

Senate Bill 81 also provided \$22.7 million in Youthful Offender Block Grants for 2007/08. This funding is for the realignment of youthful offender populations from State facilities to county facilities/programs, and supports the concept that public safety is enhanced by moving youth back to their counties of origin. The Legislature supported this model by declaring that counties are better suited to provide these services and can do so in the proximity of the youthful offender’s family and community. Under realignment, youth will be able to participate in local rehabilitative services and programs, including both custodial and non-custodial corrective services.

Under SB 81 counties will receive an annual Block Grant amount based on a statutorily defined formula that considers a county’s juvenile population and the number of juvenile

felony dispositions. The intent is to provide financial support to counties for non-707(b) wards (i.e., lower level offenders), who will no longer be sent to the Division of Juvenile Justice (previously the California Youth Authority), but will instead be provided rehabilitative programs and services locally.

All counties were required to submit a Juvenile Justice Development Plan (JJDP) to CSA by January 1, 2008 outlining how they would spend their first-year Youthful Offender Block Grant funds. Although the funding continues in future years – and in fact increases – the spending plan was only required for the first year.

To guide counties in the appropriate use of their Block Grant funds, the Legislature identified several key components counties could employ to positively and effectively impact the lives of juveniles who will remain under their supervision. Among these key components are:

- Adequate risk and needs assessments;
- The ability to utilize a multitude of graduated sanctions from treatment to intensive supervision and detention;
- Reentry and aftercare programs;
- Agency capacity building; and
- The formation or expansion of regional networks.

County strategies for the use of Youthful Offender Block Grant funds are consistent with the Legislature's intent to enhance the rehabilitative and supervision services for the target juvenile population. The strategies identified are as diverse as the counties in California, but generally fill the gaps in juvenile justice systems previously identified in each county's Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plans developed as a requirement of the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act.

Although the final county-specific allocations have not yet been determined for FY 2008/09, counties will collectively receive a total of \$66 million. As there is no county reporting, CSA review of plans or monitoring of programs required at this time, it will be up to the counties to implement juvenile justice realignment based on the broad guidelines established in SB 81.

## **FEDERALLY-FUNDED JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

The CSA has administrative oversight for the following three federal grant programs and one statewide initiative nested within Title II and Title V funding sources:

- Title II Formula Grants Program;
- Disproportionate Minority Contact (statewide initiative);
- Juvenile Accountability Block Grants; and
- Title V Community Prevention Grants Program.

Typically, California receives approximately 10 percent of the national funding available after earmarked funding has been allocated for discretionary grants. The number of

active federal grants varies from year to year, but averages 63 for this reporting period. The funding cycles also vary with each program.

Depending on the program, grantees are approved for funding for one or three years, but are required to reapply every year. The majority of grants are to local units of government. The Title II Formula Grants Program is the only program that allows grants to be made directly to community-based organizations and units of local or tribal government.

## **Title II Formula Grants Program**

**U**nder this federal program, the State is required to develop a Comprehensive Three-Year State Plan for juvenile justice. Generally referred to as Title II, the program aims to increase the capacity of State and local governments to support the development of more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, accountability-based sanctions and rehabilitation programs in the area of juvenile delinquency and programs to improve the juvenile justice system.

Authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 2002, this program has evolved since its inception in 1974, when first enacted. In compliance with the JJDP Act, and as part of the eligibility requirements for the program, participant states must comply with four core protections identified in this federal legislation. The core protections include: deinstitutionalization of status offenders; sight and sound separation of juveniles from adult offenders during incarceration; removal of juvenile offenders from jails and lockups; and examination and reduction of disproportionate minority contact within the juvenile justice system. In response to these core protections, California has enacted relevant State law and has tasked the CSA with continued monitoring and leadership of compliance efforts as indicated in its Comprehensive Three-Year State Plan. California's grant award for federal fiscal year (FFY) 2006/2007 was \$7,788,500.

Additionally, pursuant to the JJDP Act, each state must establish a State Advisory Group (SAG) on Juvenile Justice to receive Title II Formula Grant funds. California's SAG or State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (SACJJDP) is made up of Governor-appointed subject-matter experts who are committed to enhancing the quality of life for all youth in California.

The delinquency prevention component of Title II is geared toward youth ages 5 to 14 who exhibit known risk factors for future delinquency. As a primary goal, this program promotes delinquency prevention and early intervention efforts that reduce the flow of juvenile offenders into the juvenile justice system. The intervention component is aimed at youth, ages 10 to 17, previously identified as chronic or habitual status offenders or non-serious repeat offenders, and seeks to change identified behaviors or attitudes observed in these youth while preserving public safety.

Beyond the programmatic expenditures related to the compliance efforts detailed above, an analysis of crime and delinquency data and trends helped to shape program efforts supported by Title II grant funds. California's 2006 Comprehensive Three-Year State Plan (2006/08) identified five priority program areas and subsequently awarded funding to 16 subgrantees (see Appendix O for the list of programs). These priority program areas are:

- Mental Health Services for Youth and Families;
- Gender Specific Services;
- Substances Abuse Treatment;
- Gang Prevention and Intervention; and
- Aftercare and Reentry Services.

Additionally, at least two-thirds of the Title II Formula Block Grant funds awarded to each state must be used for programs operated by local public and private agencies and federally recognized tribal governments (approximately \$7,000). Upon the recommendation from the SACJJD, the CSA allocated an additional \$73,000 in available federal funds to support Native American Tribal Program(s). A competitive RFP process was undertaken in the fall of 2007 resulting in one grant award to Mooretown Rancheria for a total of \$240,000 over the course of a three-year grant period.

Mooretown Rancheria, in collaboration with the Youth Enrichment Program, Feather River Tribal Health, Butte County Juvenile Hall and the Inter Tribal Intervention Task Force, provides substance abuse prevention and intervention services to native youth between the ages of 12 and 17. The Youth Substance Abuse Prevention and Intervention Project (Y-SAP) provides services including Substance Abuse Prevention Workshops, culturally appropriate activities redirecting negative youth behavior and wrap-around services as needed.

Additionally, the Mooretown Rancheria will be a participant in Disproportionate Minority Contact trainings in an effort to complement their prevention and intervention efforts with native youth.

### **Disproportionate Minority Contact (statewide initiative)**

**T**o receive a Formula Grants award pursuant to Title II, states must demonstrate a good faith effort to address Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC), which refers to the overrepresentation of youth of color who come into contact with the juvenile justice system (at all points, from arrest through confinement) relative to their numbers in the general population.

Using a multi-faceted approach of direct service, education and support, California strives to make the overrepresentation of youth of color coming into contact with the juvenile justice system a priority with the ultimate goal being a fair and equitable justice system. Toward that end, the DMC statewide initiative follows three tracks: direct service through the Enhanced DMC-Technical Assistance Project (TAP) grants;

education/awareness through our implementation of educational mandates for grantees and stakeholders; and support through both resources and advocacy.

**Direct Service:** Funds made available through the Enhanced DMC Technical Assistance Project (DMC-TAP) support probation departments in understanding and identifying DMC in hopes of better equipping these agencies with the tools and resources needed to provide leadership in developing and/or strengthening community-based DMC reduction activities. The Enhanced DMC-TAP program is comprised of three 12-month phases actively underway in Alameda, Contra Costa, Los Angeles, San Diego and Santa Cruz (See Appendix O for program listing). Each phase increases in funding with the final phase resulting in the use of 12 percent of the Title II funds allocated for DMC reduction efforts.

In tandem with the Enhanced DMC-TAP grant is the process evaluation which will assist in determining strengths and challenges related to the process.

**Education and Awareness:** The first educational activity offered involves the DMC Coordinator working with a DMC expert to provide basic DMC education at the request of local jurisdictions. This education is geared for those entities wanting to better understand the definition, history and expectations of the DMC mandate at the federal level.

The second educational activity, and one of CSA's most successful, is related to use of incentives within our federal funding sources that invite local jurisdictions to increase their knowledge of DMC. The CSA embedded a DMC focus within our Title II Formula Block Grants and Title V Community Prevention Grants Program over the course of the last two years. Subsequently, and for the first time, CSA embedded a DMC educational component in the 2008 Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). Our hope is that DMC education and awareness will be bolstered at pivotal decision-points within the juvenile justice system throughout counties in California.

**Support and Advocacy:** In addition to the activities described above, the DMC Subcommittee to the SACJJDP (made up of state and local experts) is determined to provide leadership for DMC reduction with a two-pronged focus for 2008. This focus, in keeping with the multi-faceted approach and guiding principles that support collaboration with local and state stakeholders, targets law enforcement and school districts, disciplines often considered the pipeline for youth of color coming into contact with the juvenile justice system.

### **Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program**

Since 1998, the JABG program has been made possible through an annual federal appropriation from the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The purpose of this program is to create greater accountability of

juveniles in the criminal justice system. Juvenile offenders face consequences that make them aware of, and accountable for, the loss and injury perpetrated upon the victim.

Direct funding allocations for this noncompetitive grant are restricted to units of local and tribal government, and are based on a formula taking into account local criminal justice expenditures and the level of Part I (Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting) violent crime. Projects funded must select from one or more of the 16 program purpose areas, or focal points for program goals and approaches, in creating their coordinated enforcement plan for reducing juvenile crime. A local advisory board, whose membership includes representatives from the criminal justice system, schools, businesses and social or community service organizations, develops the plan. Outcome data is collected at the local level for each program purpose area selected and reported to both the CSA and to the OJJDP to facilitate the measurement of program effectiveness. California's data is compiled by OJJDP, with the other states' information, into a comprehensive report to Congress.

Using the formula described above, the federal government predetermines how funds are distributed. Based on the formula, jurisdictions allotted \$10,000 or more are eligible to receive a direct award. Some jurisdictions eligible for a direct award waive their funds to adjoining jurisdictions for larger programs. See Appendix P for a listing of the jurisdictions receiving a direct award. In the event that counties are not eligible for a direct award there are set-aside funds available that are intended to meet a variety of needs for small jurisdictions. Another strategy to serve the efforts of the JABG program are undesignated funds.

- **Set-Aside Funds:** These funds must be expended in a manner that benefits smaller local jurisdictions that fall below the minimum direct award funding threshold of \$10,000 or for a Statewide initiative that benefits the State's juvenile justice system. Approximately \$500,000 in set-aside funds is available each year. The current set-aside funds have been allocated to support the Governor's gang initiative, the California Gang Reduction, Intervention and Prevention Program (CalGRIP).
- **Undesignated Funds:** These funds (plus any accrued interest) may be used by State or local agencies, as well as private and/or nonprofit organizations, to support efforts related to juvenile corrections operations, programs having an impact beyond a single jurisdiction or initiatives the State may wish to focus resources on in its efforts to curb juvenile crime.

To aid program efficiencies, the CSA has delegated many responsibilities for the JABG program to the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Figure Six shows the total listing of program purpose areas from which subgrantees may choose, as well as the number of subgrantees per chosen area.

**Figure Six**

<b>Program Purpose Areas</b>	<b>Total Number of Programs per Program Purpose Area</b>
1. Graduated sanctions	4
2. Corrections/detention facilities construction or operation	1
3. Court staffing and pretrial services	4
4. Hiring additional prosecutors	1
5. Expediting prosecution of violent offenders	2
6. Training for new law enforcement and court personnel	1
7. Juvenile gun courts	0
8. Juvenile drug courts	7
9. Juvenile records systems	2
10. Information sharing	3
11. Accountability based programs to reduce recidivism	9
12. Risk and needs assessment	2
13. School safety	1
14. Restorative justice	3
15. Juvenile courts and probation	4
16. Detention/corrections personnel	0

Note: OJJDP has added a 17<sup>th</sup> program purpose area addressing reentry for the 2008/2009 year.

California's funding for the JABG program has decreased steadily since 2001 from \$24,546,361, to \$4,014,900 in FFY 2006/07. Although still an overall reduction, the funding amount for FFY 2007/08 is \$4,020,300, which represents a slight increase from the 2005/06 funding year. The overall decline in funding was a reflection of budget constraints, along with concern for demonstrated program effectiveness nationwide. *The Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program: 2005 Report to Congress* outlines the steps that were taken at the federal level to develop and implement a performance measurement system to address the program effectiveness concern. The report also indicates the progress the program is making in meeting its goals, as well as the goals of the Office of Justice Programs and Department of Justice. These steps will hopefully support the need for increased funding in future years.

Throughout the JABG application and contracting process with local government, CSA's role has included: building professional relationships with subgrantees and others involved in juvenile justice; reviewing local funding applications for compliance with federal and state requirements; contract development and administration; data



collection; and preparation of statistical reports. Additionally, it is an integral part of the grant administration process for CSA staff to perform on-site program compliance monitoring of subgrantees, with emphasis on fiscal and program accountability, as well as technical assistance needs.

**California Gang Reduction, Intervention and Prevention Program (CalGRIP):** The CSA has allocated \$1.1 million in JABG funding to support CalGRIP (\$500,000 in set-aside funds and \$600,000 in undesignated funds). The CalGRIP program was announced by Governor Schwarzenegger in May 2007. The program combines funding from different programs and directs them toward gang intervention, suppression and prevention. CalGRIP is administered by the Gang and Youth Policy Violence Office which targets more than \$48 million (administered by several different State agencies) in State and federal funding toward local anti-gang efforts, including job training, education and intervention programs, and will give law enforcement the tools to closely track gang leaders both inside State prisons and when they are released on parole. It is expected that the \$1.1 million allocation will be released in Spring 2009 to fund projects that fit within one or more of JABG's 17 purpose areas adding to the comprehensive effort to reduce gang and youth violence within the statewide framework aimed at long-term solutions.

## **Title V Community Prevention Grants Program**

In 1992, the new Title V of the JJDP Act of 1974 established the Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs. Reauthorized in 2002, this program focuses on reducing risks and enhancing protective factors to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system.

Title V funds are allocated to qualifying states based on the relative number of juveniles below the age of criminal responsibility. States must award Title V funds to qualified units of local government through a competitive process. Each local program may be funded in 12-month increments for up to three years. To be eligible, a unit of local government must receive the SACJJDP certification of compliance with the JJDP Act core protections (deinstitutionalization of status offenders, separation of adults and juveniles held in secure institutions, elimination of detention of minors in adult jails and lockups and reduction in disproportionate minority contact); convene or designate a local multi-disciplinary Prevention Policy Board; provide 50 percent matching funds; and submit a three-year, comprehensive community delinquency prevention plan.

Recipients must demonstrate ability in developing data-driven prevention plans, employing evidenced-based prevention strategies and conducting program evaluation to determine impact and program effectiveness.

In December 2004, the CSA Board approved a Request for Proposals (RFP) and the resultant final awards were made in May 2005 for projects beginning July 1, 2005. These projects recently reached the end of their three-year grant and are undertaking

closeout activities to gauge the success and sustainability of their efforts (See Appendix Q for a listing of Title V funded projects).

Subsequently the funding for Title V fiscal year 2008 has dropped significantly to \$48,360. This will result in a targeted approach which will take the form of the administration of a competitive RFP process with the Title V Community Prevention Grants funding. The RFP will be developed so that cities, as the local unit of government, may apply for the funds with the caveat that they must subcontract with a school district for the purpose of assessing and modifying disciplinary structures that contribute to an overrepresentation of youth of color. The development of this RFP is in its infancy stage; however, the hope is that the Title V funding will assist in identifying DMC “best practices” particular to schools.

### **Title II, Part E, Juvenile Justice Challenge Activities Program**

**H**istorically this program provided incentives for states participating in the Title II Formula Grants Program to improve their juvenile justice systems by developing, adopting or improving policies and procedures in one or more of the ten specified Challenge Activity Areas. State agencies receiving Title II grant funding were eligible to receive Federal Title Part II, Part E, Challenge Activities Program grants. Funds for this program ended in 2006.

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **STANDARDS AND TRAINING FOR CORRECTIONS**

**T**he Legislature established the Standards and Training for Corrections (STC) Program in 1979 to improve the hiring and training of corrections personnel working in local jails, probation departments, juvenile halls, ranches and camps. To accomplish the program's mission, the law directed the CSA to develop statewide selection and training standards for local corrections personnel as well as a statewide training delivery system.

The restoration of local assistance funding starting with FY 2006/07 presented STC with the challenge of training the executives and training managers of participating departments on processes, procedures and regulatory requirements of the subvention program. These funds allow departments to once again focus on the qualitative aspects of training as they meet the quantitative standards of the regulations.

Technical assistance and program support offered by STC staff continue to be important elements of the collaboration between state and local agencies. STC continues to assist local agencies with the following:

- Needs assessments;
- Instructor development;
- Course design; and
- Other types of organizational development (e.g., strategic planning and organizational problem solving).

#### **STC Local Agency Participation and Compliance**

**A**lthough participation in the STC Program is voluntary, local corrections agencies choosing to participate must agree to conform to the selection and training standards established by the CSA. During this reporting cycle, there were a total of 164 agencies participating in the STC Program in FY 2006/07 and 166 in FY 2007/08. For 2007/08 these consist of 59 probation departments, 54 sheriffs' departments, 48 police departments that operate city jails, three county departments of corrections and two juvenile institutions (camps and ranches that participate independently from probation departments). In addition to local agencies that received subvention funding, there are 13 community corrections facilities (CCFs) obliged to meet STC selection and training standards by virtue of their contract with CDCR. Figure Seven shows the number of local corrections staff participating in STC during FY 2006/07 and 2007/08.

**Figure Seven**

**PARTICIPATING STAFF BY CATEGORY**

<b>Positions</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2006/07</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2007/08</b>
Adult Corrections Officers	14,461	14,743
Juvenile Corrections Officers	7,576	7,267
Probation Officers	6,092	6,626
Supervisors	3,180	3,232
Managers	830	855
Administrators	291	303
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,430</b>	<b>33,026</b>

Key to STC participation is an annual training plan developed by local officials after assessing their hiring and training needs. CSA staff monitors the progress of each participating department and meets with appropriate local officials to review, revise and update the plan. At the end of each year, the departments and STC conduct a comprehensive review of the plan's goals to determine the department's progress with meeting selection and training standards. This review also provides a platform from which to engage in action planning to improve the selection and training program in the future.

In 2006/07, with the return of local assistance funds, STC returned to the procedure for conducting annual reviews of each local agency that was in place before funds were lost in 2002/03. Agencies are found to be in full compliance, substantial compliance or out of compliance. Determining whether or not the selection and training standards have been met is based on the language of the regulations. Often, due to circumstances beyond the control of the individual agencies, regulations have not been met. In these cases STC staff makes a recommendation to the CSA Board for a finding of substantial compliance. Figure Eight shows the compliance status of agencies for 2006/07. Standards compliance statistics for 2007/08 were not available at the time of this report. However, based on preliminary findings and on the realization that 2006/07 proved to be a transitional year in terms of meeting program requirements, it is expected that the number of agencies out of compliance will be significantly lower for 2007/08.

**Figure Eight**

**COMPLIANCE STATUS OF AGENCIES 2006/07**

<b>Full Compliance</b>	<b>Substantial Compliance</b>	<b>Out of Compliance</b>
69 Agencies	66 Agencies	42 Agencies

CSA staff continues to work with agencies to help them meet training standards. This technical assistance ranges from assessing the appropriateness of a particular training intervention for a particular agency to helping craft action plans intended to improve standards compliance. Additional program support activities occur as well, including the provision of instructor development courses and training manager courses.

**Funding**

**T**he Legislature created the Corrections Training Fund (CTF), one of eight special funds comprising the State Penalty Fund, in 1980. The Penalty Fund is generated by court fines and penalty assessments collected locally. The CTF receives 7.88 percent of the revenues deposited in the Penalty Fund per year. From 1980 until 2003, monies deposited in the CTF were used to provide financial assistance to counties and cities in meeting statewide selection and training standards for local corrections. In FY 2003/04 local assistance funding for local corrections agencies was discontinued. In the FY 2006/07 and 2007/08 budgets, local assistance was provided in the amount of \$19,465,000 million. That money is allocated to participating agencies on a per-capita basis.

**Regulations Revision Project**

**I**n accordance with Penal Code Section 6035, the CSA periodically conducts a review of the minimum standards pertaining to the selection and training of local corrections and probation officers. The intent of this review is to identify and address any needed improvements in current regulations. The CSA initiated such a review in November 2001 by appointing a 13-member Executive Steering Committee (ESC) comprised of local corrections practitioners to make recommendations regarding proposed revisions to the standards. In carrying out this responsibility, the ESC relied on 28 subject-matter experts representing the interests of urban, suburban and rural counties. These experts served on three work groups that made recommendations for modifying several sections of the regulations. Following public hearings held in Fall 2002, final recommendations were presented to the CSA in January 2003. Upon the CSA's approval, the revised regulations were forwarded to the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) for legal review. OAL's approval of the revised regulations was delayed due to the loss of STC's local assistance funding, which occurred shortly after the regulations were submitted to OAL, but prior to final approval. It was unclear at the time whether the loss of local assistance funds would be permanent. In January 2005 a

subsequent process of regulation revision was undertaken to remove references to local assistance funding from the regulations. The CSA approved the removal of the language, but prior to public hearing on the matter, local assistance funding was returned. As a result, the process for approving regulations that include reference to local assistance funding is underway once again.

## **Selection and Training Standards**

**T**he CSA sets statewide selection and training standards for adult corrections officers, juvenile corrections officers and probation officers. The CSA's selection standards include: achieving a passing score on a written selection examination; competence in oral communication as demonstrated by an interview; possession of the skills and abilities for the position as demonstrated by meeting the CSA's guidelines for vision, hearing and medical screening; passing a background investigation conducted by the agency; an on-the-job probationary period; and the successful completion of entry-level core training.

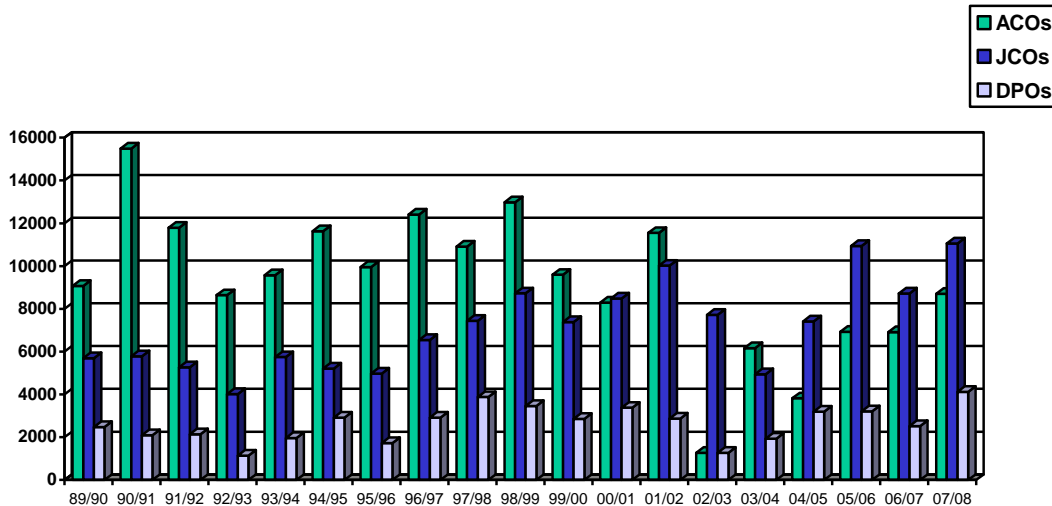
As part of the CSA's role in setting selection standards for local corrections personnel, the STC Program provides written selection exams. The CSA's role in developing entry-level selection exams offers a significant benefit to counties and cities in that test development is expensive, time consuming and requires a large sample size and highly technical staff to complete such an endeavor. The pooling of resources from many jurisdictions around the state, in addition to the CSA's technical expertise, enables the CSA to develop and maintain defensible selection exams for local corrections.

New selection exams were released for administration to local agencies in April 2004. The new tests are available in the traditional paper and pencil format and on-line via the CSA's website. The on-line version introduces more flexibility to local agency hiring efforts in that it allows immediate access and scoring, individual administrations and an uninterrupted applicant testing process. From a data management standpoint, all candidate information and scores are retained in an on-line database. Local human resource departments have the ability to integrate the data with other software applications.

During FY 2006/07 and 2007/08, STC provided administrative oversight of 42,027 written, entry-level examinations to local job candidates. Figure Nine shows statewide use of the CSA's selection exams since FY 1989/90.

**Figure Nine**

**LOCAL CORRECTIONS CANDIDATES TESTED BY POSITION<sup>9</sup>**



Each newly hired or promoted local corrections worker must successfully complete a core course within the first year of job assignment. Although the specific duties and responsibilities of these personnel may differ from one county or city to another and from one assignment to another in the same jurisdiction, the core training course addresses the activities or tasks performed by the majority of local corrections workers throughout the State, regardless of the location, size or budget of the employing agency.

The description of the “core” job of these professionals comes from two basic sources: 1) the codes and statutes that delineate the roles and responsibilities each has in the criminal justice system and 2) from the statewide job analysis research conducted periodically by the CSA.

Some examples of core training topics include the following:

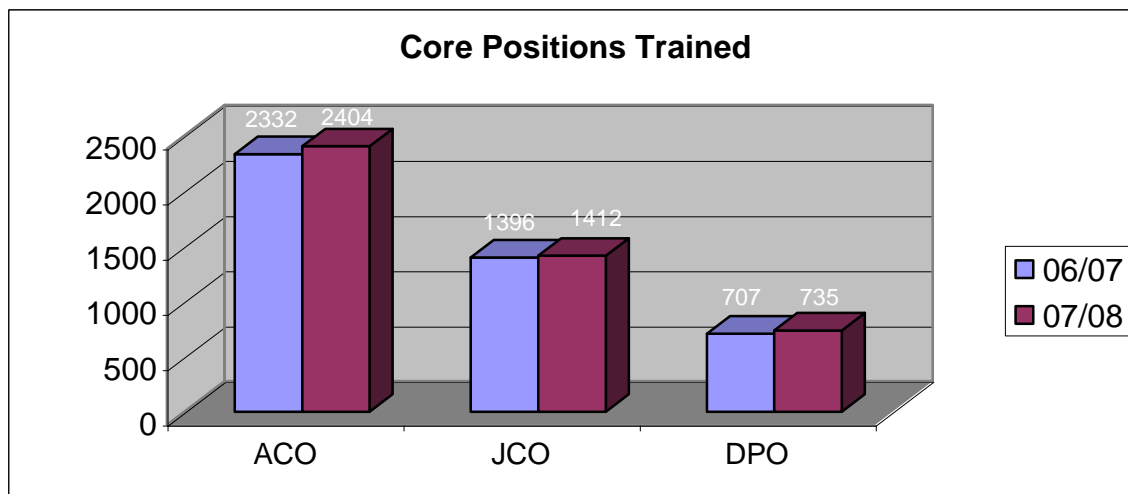
- Report writing;
- Fire and life safety;
- Suicide prevention;
- Interviewing;
- Classification;
- Searching;
- Supervising inmates;
- Management of assaultive behaviors;

<sup>9</sup> This chart reflects testing for Adult Corrections Officers (ACO), Juvenile Corrections Officers (JCO) and Deputy Probation Officers (DPO).

- Monitoring probationers; and
- Caseload management.

Figure Ten shows the number of staff receiving entry-level, core training during FY 2006/07 and 2007/08. The graph reflects the total number each year of the three entry-level trainees who completed core training: Adult Corrections Officer (ACO), Juvenile Corrections Officer (JCO) and Probation Officer (PO).

**Figure Ten**



Once entry-level skills are mastered through the core-training curriculum, local corrections employees move on to develop journey-level skills through annual training. These courses provide in-depth coverage of topics that enhance skills and update employees on changes in their specific job assignments. Journey-level training is available through STC for all levels of corrections personnel (line staff through top management) and involves from 24 to 40 hours of annually required instruction.

Recognizing unique training needs, the CSA offers four alternatives to STC-certified training for meeting the annual training requirement. These alternatives provide local flexibility while preserving and focusing on training integrity.

- **Special Certification Training** addresses a unique job responsibility. Courses that may receive special certification include training for chemical agents instructors and training for personnel conducting background investigations of potential employees.
- **Intensified Format Training** consists of short interventions that focus on one or two skills such as radio training, handcuff use, computer security and reading rap sheets or court motions. Since this alternative often relies on the use of internal experts, this approach allows agency administrators and training managers to identify and develop in-house Subject-matter experts as instructors.



- **Work-Related Education, Training and Professional Development** enhances an employee's overall work performance and increases the value of that employee's contribution to the organization. Examples include: post-secondary instruction leading to certification or a degree, academic courses in criminology and penology and leadership programs.
- **Computer-Based Training** provides nontraditional training opportunities to complement the available range of training alternatives, allowing training managers to select training that will meet the needs of their local corrections agencies.

## Training and Delivery System

The STC training delivery system includes approximately 6,000 different certified courses each year. The availability of these courses through both public and private providers resulted in the delivery of 1,398,269 hours of certified training in FY 2006/07 to 32,430 staff and 1,555,160 hours to 33,026 staff in FY 2007/08.

STC reviews all courses submitted for certification for job-relevancy, instructor qualifications, cost-effectiveness and quality skills development prior to certification. Courses fall into two categories: core courses to develop necessary skills for newly hired and/or promoted personnel and annual courses to maintain proficiency or develop new skills for experienced personnel.

STC employs the use of an electronic course certification and management system, dubbed the "on-line RFC (Request For Certification) system," that allows for paperless submittal of all training provider requests related to course certification, or changes in a certified course. All STC training providers are able to access the system from any computer via the Internet by using a unique PIN. STC staff utilizes the on-line system to certify courses and approve modifications to certified courses.

The on-line RFC system also benefits local corrections agencies by enabling them to search STC's course catalog and calendar to identify courses of interest, as well as scheduled presentation dates and locations. The system links statistical analysis of trainee ratings of each course to the course catalog and calendar. Not only can local agencies choose the course that best fits their needs, but they can also review ratings from trainees that previously attended the course.

In addition to requiring written course evaluations from each trainee, STC conducts on-site monitoring of course presentations. The purpose of on-site monitoring is to cross reference trainee ratings against actual classroom presentations in terms of overall quality and adherence to course certification agreements. STC has computerized its major data collection operations, enabling CSA staff to: compare training courses; evaluate course relevancy; monitor program growth; determine trends in hiring and retention; maintain core job skills relevancy and monitor cost-effectiveness of certified courses.

## **STC – State Corrections Personnel**

In 2005, as part of the reorganization of the former Youth and Adult Correctional Agency, CSA's mission was expanded from a local corrections focus to include responsibility for the development of selection and training standards for corrections personnel working in California's youth and adult State correctional facilities. Specifically, AB 271, Chapter 762, Statutes of 1998, requires CSA to develop, approve and monitor selection standards for entry-level State correctional peace officer personnel and training standards for entry-level, advanced rank-and-file, first line supervisory and second line supervisory State correctional peace officer personnel.

Selection and training standards development begins with an analysis of the jobs in question. Traditional job analysis, which examines a single classification and takes an average of 12 months to complete, is generally the basis for this development. However, the number of State correctional peace officer job classifications to be analyzed (47) makes any traditional approach prohibitively expensive and time consuming. Fortunately, State corrections jobs share commonalities with regard to the duties that are performed. These commonalities allow for the use of an innovative approach to job analysis that involves the concurrent examination of related classifications to identify tasks, knowledge, skills and abilities that are shared as well as those that are unique to each classification.

CSA utilized this "job components" method of analysis in 2007 when it completed a study of three State correctional peace officer positions: Correctional Officer, Youth Correctional Officer and Youth Correctional Counselor. The analysis was conducted using a variety of methods that employed the extensive participation of subject-matter experts (SMEs) from State facilities and institutions at each stage. Steps in the process included a review of existing job analyses, job descriptive information and personnel research literature, followed by consultation with SMEs in the field regarding the duties and requirements of the jobs, the development and administration of a job analysis survey to approximately 600 job incumbents and supervisors throughout the State, SME focus groups and extensive data analysis. The results showed that while each classification possesses unique characteristics in terms of its duties, there is substantial overlap. Approximately 50 percent of the tasks performed on the job are common to all three classifications.

The overlap allows for some selection tests and training criteria to be shared by the three classifications, while others could be modified to take into account job differences. This in turn provides CDCR with greater speed and flexibility in its employment practices. For example, transfers between classifications can be quickly accommodated by requiring the completion of only those selection and training criteria that are unique to the classification assuming that the shared components have already been met. This can apply to facility closures or the development of new classifications, among other things, and enables CDCR to quickly place human resources where they are most needed. Additional benefits of the "job components" approach include greater

time and cost efficiencies and the ability to more quickly accommodate future changes in the classifications or in policies and procedures.

Completion of job analyses is only the first step in CSA's multi-phased plan to implement a comprehensive selection and training standards program for the State corrections workforce. Future steps include:

- Using the results of job analyses to develop selection and training standards for all 47 designated correctional peace officer classifications, beginning with the Correctional Officer, Youth Correctional Officer and Youth Correctional Counselor positions in the 2009/10 FY;
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program;
- Designing a system for measuring program effectiveness; and
- Initiating a five-year cycle of review and revision.

A comprehensive system of standards development and maintenance maximizes selection and training programs and protects California from expensive Fair Employment lawsuits that can occur as a result of selection and training practices unsupported by research and analysis. In order to implement and manage a program of the size and scope of the State correctional peace officer workforce within a reasonable time frame, substantial resources are required. Completion dates for the final three work phases will be identified as the availability of resources is determined.

## **The Future**

Proper staff selection and training will continue to be critical issues for local and State corrections throughout California. Corrections personnel are constantly faced with high-risk situations involving use of force, staff assaults, injuries, stress and inappropriate relationships. Inconsistent and outdated selection and training standards increases the risk that these situations will be handled improperly or outside of policy, possibly resulting in staff and/or inmate injury or death.

Changes in technology, statutory and case law, professional practices, social issues and demographics drive the need to constantly update staff selection and training practices. Large numbers of retirements, competition between agencies for qualified personnel and the recent infusion of funds for the construction and expansion of local detention facilities will continue to impact staff recruitment and training needs for local and State corrections, particularly in the juvenile arena.

Over the years, statewide evaluation data consistently indicate that STC's selection criteria and job-related training curricula have had a substantial positive impact on local corrections, resulting in:

- Increased job skills and professionalism;
- Reduced injuries to staff and offenders;
- Reduction in litigation and court intervention since the implementation of the program in 1980; and
- Greater safety and effectiveness in operating facilities and programs.

It is expected that the same benefits will be seen in State corrections. STC continues its ongoing objectives of:

- Analyzing issues in the State and local corrections field that impact the recruitment, selection and retention of high quality staff;
- Conducting ongoing research necessary to maintain defensible selection tools for entry-level State and local corrections personnel;
- Conducting ongoing research in job task analysis necessary to maintain the core (entry-level) training curriculum for State and local corrections classifications; and
- Focusing research expertise and technical assistance in the area of core training to maintain and increase quality of instruction provided by public and private providers.

By accomplishing these objectives, the STC program will continuously improve its ability to assist the State and local agencies in achieving a high quality of staff selection and training, which contributes significantly to the safe and effective operation of detention facilities and institutions.

## **Appendix A**

### **2007 Adult Jail Profile Survey Results**

## 2007 ADULT JAIL PROFILE SURVEY RESULTS

JAIL SYSTEM DATA	
Average Daily Population (ADP) for 2007	83,184
ADP for the 4th Quarter of 2007	82,662
Current number of beds that meet Title 24 Standards	75,728
Highest one day average for 2007	88,258
Number of bookings in 2007	1,298,856
Percentage of males	86.9%
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates	68.1%
Percentage of felony inmates	78.8%
Percentage of inmates in maximum-security housing	27.8%
Percentage of inmates who are criminals/illegal aliens	13.7%
Pretrial inmates released due to lack of space in 2007	114,321
Sentenced inmates released early due to lack of space in 2007	92,478
Unserved felony arrest warrants as of mid-November 2007	288,784
Unserved misdemeanor arrest warrants as of mid-November 2007	2,302,743

## **Appendix B**

### **2007 Juvenile Detention Profile Survey Results**

## 2007 JUVENILE DETENTION PROFILE SURVEY RESULTS

	JUVENILE HALLS	CAMPS	OTHER
Rated Capacity <sup>10</sup>	8,206	5,776	N/A
Average Daily Population	6858	4278	2499
Percent of Total	50.30%	31.38%	18.33%
Highest One-Day Population	7,686		
Average Monthly Juvenile Hall Bookings	9,422		
<b>GENDER BY DETENTION TYPE</b>	<b>JUVENILE HALLS</b>	<b>CAMPS</b>	
Male	85%	89%	
Female	15%	11%	
<b>DISTRIBUTION OF CHARGES</b>			
Felony	70%	69%	
Misdemeanor	30%	31%	
<b>AGE RANGE BY TYPE OF DETENTION</b>			
Under 12	0.3%	0.0%	
12 to 14	13.8%	7.1%	
15 to 17	77.8%	78.0%	
18 and over	8.1%	14.9%	



## **Appendix C**

### **Adult Detention Facilities ADP and Incarceration Rates for 2007**

# ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES ADP AND INCARCERATION RATES FOR 2007

## INMATE OCCUPANTS PER 10,000 OF GENERAL POPULATION

County	January 1, 2007 Gen Pop**	2007 ADP	Rate
Yuba	70,683	416.2	58.9
Del Norte	29,216	138.2	47.3
Inyo	18,189	83.3	45.8
Lake	63,740	261.8	41.1
Glenn	28,833	117.4	40.7
Tulare	426,798	1,530.6	35.9
Fresno	914,893	3,104.7	33.9
Mariposa	18,262	60.6	33.2
Sacramento	1,405,694	4,530.8	32.2
Mendocino	89,518	271.7	30.4
Tehama	61,709	185.1	30.0
Merced	250,380	725.2	29.0
Kern	800,699	2,288.5	28.6
Imperial	171,576	488.6	28.5
Lassen	35,804	100.9	28.2
Sutter	93,835	264.2	28.2
Humboldt	131,977	370.7	28.1
Madera	147,944	413.5	28.0
Monterey	423,762	1,166.2	27.5
Alameda	1,522,597	4,174.1	27.4
San Bernardino	2,026,325	5,535.9	27.3
Trinity	13,970	37.7	27.0
Mono	13,730	36.9	26.9
Colusa	21,648	57.8	26.7
Stanislaus	518,938	1,383.5	26.7
Santa Clara	1,805,314	4,665.4	25.8
Solano	422,974	1,080.6	25.5
Plumas	20,941	52.0	24.8
Tuolumne	56,741	138.9	24.5
San Francisco	812,241	1,963.1	24.2
Modoc	9,679	22.8	23.6
San Joaquin	675,463	1,585.4	23.5
Sierra	3,432	7.8	22.9
Butte	218,312	496.3	22.7
Santa Barbara	423,540	956.6	22.6
Ventura	823,129	1,836.0	22.3
Kings	151,607	337.2	22.2
Statewide Average Incarceration Rate			22.1
Orange	3,089,707	6,802.3	22.0
Sonoma	479,668	1,055.5	22.0
Yolo	195,354	419.7	21.5
Amador	38,002	80.4	21.2
San Benito	57,296	118.2	20.6
Shasta	180,666	356.1	19.7
El Dorado	177,766	348.7	19.6
Santa Cruz	263,499	511.0	19.4
San Luis Obispo	266,372	511.7	19.2
Siskiyou	45,667	87.6	19.2
Riverside	2,034,840	3,747.1	18.4
Los Angeles	10,275,914	18,723.0	18.2
Placer	326,503	594.0	18.2

County	January 1, 2007 Gen Pop**	2007 ADP	Rate
Napa	134,844	234.2	17.4
San Diego	3,100,132	5,343.6	17.2
Nevada	99,026	167.0	16.9
San Mateo	730,339	1,198.5	16.4
Calaveras	45,850	75.0	16.4
Contra Costa	1,037,580	1,613.9	15.6
Marin	255,080	309.7	12.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,559,440</b>	<b>83,183.80</b>	<b>22.1</b>

\*California Department of Finance, County Population Estimates, January 1, 2007

\*\*Total includes Alpine County (Total: 1,242).

## **Appendix D**

### **Juvenile Detention Facilities ADP and Incarceration Rates for 2007**

**JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES ADP AND INCARCERATION RATES FOR 2007**

**DETAINEE OCCUPANTS PER 10,000 OF GENERAL POPULATION**

County	2007 ADP	Rate
Colusa***	57.8	26.7
Del Norte	37.6	12.9
Trinity	16.3	11.7
Yuba	47.4	6.7
Glenn	17.8	6.2
Lake	38.3	6.0
Fresno	511.5	5.6
Kings	83.5	5.5
Kern	436.0	5.4
Inyo	9.9	5.4
Tehama	32.4	5.3
Shasta	94.2	5.2
Lassen	18.2	5.1
Madera	73.0	4.9
Santa Barbara	186.2	4.4
Tulare	183.1	4.3
Merced	98.8	3.9
Mendocino	35.3	3.9
Sacramento	502.2	3.6
Monterey	147.7	3.5
Yolo	67.3	3.4
Siskiyou	15.4	3.4
Napa	43.0	3.2
Los Angeles	3,267.4	3.2
<b>Statewide Average Incarceration Rate</b>		<b>3.0</b>
San Benito	17.1	3.0
San Mateo	217.2	3.0
Humboldt	37.7	2.9
Orange	862.9	2.8
Sonoma	133.8	2.8
Stanislaus	144.0	2.8
San Diego	855.6	2.8
Imperial	46.5	2.7
San Joaquin	182.3	2.7
El Dorado	47.0	2.6
Butte	54.7	2.5
Contra Costa	260.0	2.5
Solano	100.2	2.4
San Bernardino	473.7	2.3
Santa Clara	413.5	2.3
Ventura	182.7	2.2
Riverside	436.2	2.1
Alameda	325.8	2.1
San Francisco	147.4	1.8
Nevada	16.3	1.6
San Luis Obispo	41.0	1.5
Placer	44.8	1.4
Marin	24.8	1.0

County	2007 ADP	Rate
Santa Cruz	22.7	0.9
Mono****	0.1	0.1
Mariposa****	0.1	0.0
Plumas****	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL*</b>	<b>11,108.29</b>	<b>3.0</b>

\*California Department of Finance, County Population Estimates, January 1, 2007.

\*\*Total includes Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Modoc, Sierra, Sutter, and Tuolumne (Total: 248,781)

\*\*\*Includes Fouts Springs Youth Facility, which also houses juveniles from other counties.

\*\*\*\*These counties operate Special Purpose Juvenile Halls only, which hold juveniles for up to 96 hours.

## **Appendix E**

### **Adult Detention Facilities in Full Compliance**

## ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES IN FULL COMPLIANCE

COUNTY	TYPE	NAME
Alameda	CH <sup>11</sup>	Gale/Schenone Hall of Justice
	CH	George E. McDonald Hall of Justice
	CH	Wiley Manuel Courthouse
	CHJ <sup>12</sup>	Fremont Hall of Justice
	CHJ	Hayward Hall of Justice
	IJ <sup>13</sup>	Alameda City Jail
	IJ	Fremont Police Facility
	IJ	Hayward Police Department
	THJ <sup>14</sup>	Newark Police Department
	THJ	Pleasanton Police Department
Butte	CH	Butte County Court Holding
	II <sup>15</sup>	Butte County Jail
	THJ	Chico City Jail
	THJ	Paradise Police Department
Colusa	CH	Colusa County Courthouse
	II	Colusa County Jail
Contra Costa	CH	A. F. Bray Superior Court
	CH	Pittsburg Superior Court
	CH	Walnut Creek Superior Court
	CHJ	Richmond Superior Court
	II	Martinez Detention Facility
	II	West County Detention Facility
	III <sup>16</sup>	Marsh Creek Detention Facility
	TH	Richmond Police Department Holding Facility
	THJ	Antioch Police Facility
	THJ	Pittsburg Police Facility
	THJ	San Pablo Police Department
Del Norte	CH	Del Norte County Courthouse
	II	Del Norte County Jail
El Dorado	II	El Dorado County Jail
	II	South Lake Tahoe Jail
Fresno	CHJ	Juv. Justice Campus Delinquency Ctr.
	THJ	Coalinga Police Dept
	THJ	Huron Police Holding Facility

<sup>11</sup> CH means court holding facility; a local detention facility constructed within a court building after January 1, 1978, used for the confinement of persons solely for the purpose of a court appearance for a period not to exceed 12 hours.

<sup>12</sup> CHJ means court holding facility holding juveniles.

<sup>13</sup> IJ means Type I facility holding juveniles.

<sup>14</sup> THJ means temporary holding facility holding juveniles.

<sup>15</sup> II means Type II facility; a local detention facility used for the detention of persons pending arraignment, during trial, and upon a sentence of commitment.

<sup>16</sup> III means Type III facility; a local detention facility used only for the detention of convicted and sentenced persons.



COUNTY	TYPE	NAME
	THJ	Kerman Police Department
Glenn	II	Glenn Co Adult Detention Fac.
Humboldt	THJ	Eureka Police Department
Imperial	THJ	Calexico City Jail
Inyo	II	Inyo County Jail
	THJ	Bishop Police Department
Kern	CH	Delano Court Holding
	CH	Justice Building Court Holding
	CH	Lamont Substation Court Holding
	CH	Shafter Court Holding
	II	Central Receiving Facility
	II	Lerdo Maximum
	II	Lerdo Pre-Trial Facility
	IJ	Delano City Jail
	IJ	Mojave Jail
	IJ	Ridgecrest Substation
	IJ	Taft Police Department
	THJ	Kern River Valley Substation
	THJ	Lamont Substation Holding Facility
	THJ	Ridgecrest Police Department
	THJ	Shafter Police Department
Kings	CH	Avenal Superior Court Holding Facility
	CH	Corcoran Superior Court Holding Facility
	CH	Hanford Superior Court Holding Facility
	CH	Lemoore Superior Court Holding
Los Angeles	CH	LASD Lancaster Juvenile Ct.
	CHJ	LASD Airport Court
	CHJ	LASD Alhambra Superior Ct.
	CHJ	LASD Bellflower Superior Ct.
	CHJ	LASD Burbank Superior Court
	CHJ	LASD Downey Superior Court
	CHJ	LASD East LA Superior Court
	CHJ	LASD Inglewood Superior Ct.
	CHJ	LASD Pomona Superior Ct. North
	CHJ	LASD Pomona Superior Ct. South
	I <sup>17</sup>	Long Beach City Jail
	IJ	Alhambra Police Department
	IJ	Arcadia Police Department
	IJ	Azusa City Jail
	IJ	Baldwin Park City Jail
	IJ	Burbank Police Facility
	IJ	Covina City Jail
	IJ	El Segundo City Jail

<sup>17</sup> I means a Type I facility; a local detention facility used for the detention of persons for not more than 96 hours excluding holidays after booking. Such a Type I facility may also detain persons on court order either for their own safekeeping or sentenced to a city jail as an inmate worker, and may house inmate workers sentenced to the county jail provided such placement in the facility is made on a voluntary basis on the part of the inmate. As used in this section, an inmate worker is defined as a person assigned to perform designated tasks outside of his/her cell or dormitory, pursuant to the written policy of the facility, for a minimum of four hours each day on a five day scheduled work week.

COUNTY	TYPE	NAME
	IJ	Gardena City Jail
	IJ	Glendora City Jail
	IJ	Hermosa Beach City Jail
	IJ	Huntington Park City Jail
	IJ	Inglewood City Jail
	IJ	Manhattan Beach Police Facility
	IJ	Monrovia City Jail
	IJ	Montebello City Jail
	IJ	Redondo Beach City Jail
	IJ	San Fernando City Jail
	IJ	Santa Monica City Jail
	IJ	Torrance City Jail
	IJ	Vernon City Jail
	THJ	Downey City Jail
Marin	CH	Marin County Court Holding
	II	Marin County Jail
Mendocino	CH	Mendocino Superior Court
	TH <sup>18</sup>	Fort Bragg Police Department
	THJ	Fort Bragg Justice Center
Mono	II	Mono County Jail
Monterey	CH	King City Holding Facility
	CH	Marina Traffic Court
	CHJ	Salinas Court Holding
	IJ	Monterey City Jail
	THJ	King City Jail
Napa	CH	Napa County Courthouse
	THJ	Calistoga Police Department
Nevada	CH	Nevada County Court Holding
	I	Truckee Substation
	II	Wayne Brown Correctional Facility
Orange	CH	Lamoreaux Juvenile Justice Ctr.
	CHJ	Harbor Justice Center
	CHJ	North Justice Center
	CHJ	South Justice Center
	II	Orange County Men's Jail
	II	Santa Ana Police Facility
	IJ	Buena Park Police Department
	IJ	Fullerton City Jail
	IJ	Huntington Beach City Jail
	IJ	La Habra City Jail
	IJ	Newport Beach City Jail
	THJ	Cypress City Jail
	THJ	Irvine City Jail
	THJ	Laguna Beach City Hall
	THJ	Orange Police Department
	THJ	Tustin Police Department
Placer	CH	Historical Courthouse

<sup>18</sup> TH means a temporary holding facility; a local detention facility constructed after January 1, 1978, used for the confinement of persons for 24 hours or less pending release, transfer to another facility, or appearance in court.

COUNTY	TYPE	NAME
	CH	Placer County Court Holding
	CH	Roseville Superior Court
	II	Placer County Main Jail
	II	Placer County Minimum Security
	IJ	Roseville Police City Jail
	IJ	Tahoe City Jail
	THJ	Rocklin Police Department
Riverside	CH	Blythe Court
	CH	Family Law Courts
	CH	Hall of Justice
	CH	Larson Justice Center
	CH	Southwest Justice Center
	CHJ	Hemet Court
	THJ	Cathedral City Police Dept.
Sacramento	CH	Carol Miller Justice Center
	CHJ	Wm. R. Ridgeway Court
	II	Rio Cosumnes Women's Facility
	THJ	Galt Police Department
San Bernardino	CH	S. B. Dependency Court
	CHJ	Fontana Courthouse
	CHJ	San Bernardino Co.-Foothill
	II	West Valley Detention Center
	THJ	Montclair Police Department
	THJ	Ontario Police Department
	THJ	San Bernardino Police Fac.
	THJ	Upland Police Department
San Diego	CH	El Cajon Court Holding
	CH	Hall of Justice
	CH	Juvenile Courts Building
	CH	Vista Court Holding
	II	San Diego Central Jail
	IJ	Chula Vista Police Department
	IV <sup>19</sup>	Work Furlough/Correctional Alternatives Inc.
	TH	Work Furlough Oversight Unit
	THJ	Carlsbad City Jail
	THJ	Fallbrook Substation
	THJ	Julian Substation
	THJ	Oceanside Police Facility
	THJ	Poway Station
	THJ	S. D. Alpine Substation
	THJ	S. D. Lemon Grove Station
	THJ	S. D. Santee Station
	THJ	San Marcos Station
	THJ	Valley Center Station
San Francisco	CH	S. F. Civic Center Courthouse
	II	San Francisco Co. Jail #9

<sup>19</sup> IV means a Type IV facility; a local detention facility or portion thereof designated for the housing of inmates eligible under Penal Code Section 1208 for work/education furlough and/or other programs involving inmate access into the community.

COUNTY	TYPE	NAME
San Joaquin	CH	Lodi Superior Court
	CH	Lodi Unified Superior Ct.
	CH	Manteca Unified Superior Ct.
	CH	Tracy Unified Superior Ct.
	CHJ	Stockton Unified Superior Ct.
	IJ	Lodi City Jail
San Luis Obispo	CH	San Luis Obispo County Court
	III	San Luis Obispo Honor Farm
	THJ	Arroyo Grande Police Facility
	THJ	Atascadero Police Facility
	THJ	Paso Robles City Jail
	THJ	Pismo Beach Police Dept.
San Mateo	CHJ	San Mateo Hall of Justice
	CHJ	San Mateo Northern Court Holding
	THJ	Belmont Police Department
	THJ	Burlingame Police Department
	THJ	Colma Police Department
	THJ	Half Moon Bay Police Dept.
	THJ	Redwood City Police
	THJ	San Bruno Police Department
	THJ	So. San Francisco Police Dept.
Santa Barbara	CH	Lompoc Court Holding Facility
	CH	Santa Barbara Superior Court Holding
	CH	Santa Maria Superior Court Holding Facility
Santa Clara	CH	Criminal Courts Annex
	CHJ	Hall of Justice Courts
	CHJ	South County Justice Center
	THJ	Los Altos Police Department
	THJ	Mountain View Police Dept.
	THJ	Santa Clara PD
	THJ	Sunnyvale Dept. Public Safety
Santa Cruz	CHJ	Watsonville Court Holding
	II	Santa Cruz Blaine Women's Min.
	II	Santa Cruz Medium Security
	III	Santa Cruz Rountree Lane Min.
Shasta	II	Shasta County Main Jail
Siskiyou	II	Siskiyou County Jail
Solano	CH	Solano Vallejo Justice Center
	CHJ	Solano Co. Justice Center Cts.
	II	Solano County Justice Center
Sonoma	CH	Sonoma Juvenile Justice Court
	II	Sonoma Main Adult Detention
	II	Sonoma North County Facility
	THJ	Cloverdale Police Department
	THJ	Cotati Police Department
Stanislaus	II	Stanislaus Co. Public Safety Center
	THJ	Turlock Police Services
Sutter	THJ	Yuba City Police Department
Tehama	CH	Corning Justice Court
	CH	Red Bluff Court Holding

COUNTY	TYPE	NAME
Tulare	CH	Dinuba Court Holding
	CH	Pre-Trial Court Facility
	CH	Tulare/Pixley Court Holding
	CH	Visalia Court Holding
	THJ	Porterville Police Department
	THJ	Porterville Substation
	THJ	Tulare Police Facility
Ventura	CH	East County Court
	CHJ	Hall of Justice
	IV	Ventura Co. Work Furlough
	TH	Camarillo Police Department
	TH	Fillmore Police Department
	THJ	Simi Valley Police Department
Yolo	THJ	Davis Police Department
Yuba	II	Yuba County Jail

## **Appendix F**

### **Adult Detention Facilities Noncompliance Report 2006/08 Inspection Cycle**

**ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES NONCOMPLIANCE REPORT  
2006/08 INSPECTION CYCLE**

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
Alameda	II	Glenn E. Dyer	1056	Classification & Segregation
	II	Santa Rita Jail	1056	Classification & Segregation
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			3.4	
	I	Berkeley Public Safety Center	1029	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	IJ	San Leandro City Jail	1056	Classification & Segregation
Amador	II	Amador County Jail	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1055	Classification & Segregation
			1056	
	CHJ	Amador Co. Court Holding	102(c)6	Physical Plant
			1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
Calaveras	II	Calaveras County Jail	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1056	Classification & Segregation
Contra Costa	THJ	Brentwood Police Dept.	1032	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	THJ	Concord Police Facility	1024	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	THJ	Martinez Police Dept.	1032	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	THJ	Pinole Police Department	1029	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	THJ	Pleasant Hill Police Dept	1024	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	TH	Walnut Creek Police Dept.	1024	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
Fresno	II	Fresno South Annex Jail	1202	MMH Services
			1241	Food
			1246	
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	
			8227	
			1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1202	MMH Services
			1241	Food
			1246	
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	
	II	Fresno North Annex Jail	3.1	Physical Plant 470A

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			3.2	
			3.4	
		Fresno County Main Jail	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1202	MMH Services
			1241	Food
			1246	
			2.2	Physical Plant 470A
		Fresno Co Satellite Jail	1021	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1202	MMH Services
			1241	Food
			1246	
			2.11	Physical Plant 470A
			2.12	
			2.8	
			2.9	
			3.1	
	THJ	Clovis Police Department	1056	Classification & Segregation
	THJ	Firebaugh Police Dept.	3.12	Physical Plant 470A
	THJ	Kingsburg Police Department	1032	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			2.2	Physical Plant 470A
	THJ	Parlier Police Department	1145	Minors in a Law Enforce. Fac.
			2.1	Physical Plant 470A
			2.22	
			207.1(d)	Welfare & Institutions Code
	CH	Fresno Superior Court Holding	1032	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1280	Facility Sanitation & Safety
		North Annex Court Holding	1032	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	CH	Fresno Family Court Holding	1032	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	CH	Juv. Dependency Court	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1032	
			1246	Food
			1280	Facility Sanitation & Safety
	CH	Firebaugh Justice Court	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1032	
	CH	Coalinga Justice Court	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1032	
			1246	Food
			1280	Facility Sanitation & Safety



County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			2.22	Physical Plant 470A
Humboldt	II	Humboldt Co. Corr. Facility	2.8	Physical Plant 470A
	CH	Humboldt County Court Facility	2.22	Physical Plant 470A
Imperial	II	Imperial Adult Reg. Fac.	1241	Food
			1242	
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Herbert Hughes Corr. Ctr.	1241	Food
			1242	
			1243	
			1245	
			1248	
	CH	El Centro Court Holding	2.2	Physical Plant 470A
			3.12	
	CH	Calexico Court Holding	2.2	Physical Plant 470A
			2.22	
			2.26	
			3.12	
	CH	Brawley Muni Court	2.2	Physical Plant 470A
			2.22	
			2.26	
			3.1	
			3.12	
Kern	II	Lerdo Minimum Facility	2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	
	THJ	Arvin City Jail	1024	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	THJ	Bear Valley Police Dept.	1024	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	THJ	California City Police Dept.	1024	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1032	
	CH	Taft Court Holding	2.22	Physical Plant 470A
			3.12	
Kings	II	Kings County Jail Facility	1046	Records & Public Information
			3.1	Physical Plant 470A
			3.2	
			3.5	
Lake	II	Lake County Jail-Hill Road Facility	1059	Classification & Segregation

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
Lassen	II	Lassen Adult Deten. Fac.	2.5	Physical Plant 470A
Los Angeles	IIJ	LA Central Jail	1021	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1025	
			1027	
			1032	
			1044	Records & Public Information
			1063	Inmate Programs & Services
			1068	
			1073	
			1101	Minors in Jails
			1104	
			1105	
			1120	
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			8227	
	IIJ	LA Twin Towers Corr. Fac.	1021	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1025	
			1027	
			1032	
			1044	Records & Public Information
			1050	Classification & Segregation
			1058	
			1063	Inmate Programs & Services
			1068	
			1073	
			1206	MMH Services
			1206.5	
			1210	
			1230	
			1243	Food
			1247	
			1248	
			1280	Facility Sanitation & Safety
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	
			2.9	
			3.1	
			3.2	
			3.4	
	IIJ	L A Inmate Reception Ctr.	1021	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1025	
			1027	
			1044	Records & Public Information
			1050	Classification & Segregation
			1056	
			1058	

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			1059	
			1063	Inmate Programs & Services
			1068	
			1073	
			1205	MMH Services
	II	LA North County Corr. Fac.	1021	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1025	
			1044	Records & Public Information
			1063	Inmate Programs & Services
			1068	
			1073	
			1202	MMH Services
			1205	
			1206	
			1216	
			1245	Food
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	
			3.2	
			3.4	
	II	LA Pitchess East Facility	1021	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1025	
			1027	
			1044	Records & Public Information
			1063	Inmate Programs & Services
			1065	
			1068	
			1073	
			1205	MMH Services
			1210	
			1216	
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			3.4	
	II	LA Pitchess S. (No. Annex)	1021	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1025	
			1027	
			1044	Records & Public Information
			1063	Inmate Programs & Services
			1068	
			1073	
			1245	Food
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
			3.1	
			3.2	
			3.4	
			8227	

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
	II	LA Pitchess North Facility	1021	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1025	
			1027	
			1032	
			1044	Records & Public Information
			1063	Inmate Programs & Services
			1068	
			1073	
			1202	MMH Services
			1206	
			1210	
			1245	Food
			1280	Facility Sanitation & Safety
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
			3.1	
			3.2	
			3.4	
			8227	
	II	LA Century Reg. Det. Facility	1021	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1025	
			1027	
			1044	Records & Public Information
			1050	Classification & Segregation
			1063	Inmate Programs & Services
			1068	
			1073	
			1120	Minors in Jails
			1206	MMH Services
			1206.5	
			1207.5	
			1210	
			1216	
			1230	
			1245	Food
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.7	
			2.8	
			2.9	
			3.1	
			3.2	
			3.4	
	I	LASD Altadena Station	1025	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1267	Inmate Clothing and Pers. Hygiene
	IJ	LASD Avalon Station	1046	Records & Public Information
			1059	Classification & Segregation
			1212	MMH Services

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			1220	
			1240	Food
			1241	
			1272	Bedding & Linens
			1280	Facility Sanitation & Safety
	IJ	LASD Carson Station	1046	Records & Public Information
			1059	Classification & Segregation
			1212	MMH Services
			1216	
			1245	Food
	IJ	LA Century Type I Book. Ctr.	1021	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1025	
			1027	
			1044	Records & Public Information
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1063	Inmate Programs & Services
			1068	
			1073	
			1216	MMH Services
			2.2	Physical Plant 470A
			2.7	
	IJ	LASD Industry Station	1046	Records & Public Information
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1059	
			1144	Minors in a Law Enforce. Fac.
			1206	MMH Services
			1212	
			1272	Bedding & Linens
			207.1(d)	Welfare & Institutions Code
	IJ	LASD Crescenta Valley Stn.	1046	Records & Public Information
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1059	
	IJ	LASD East LA Station	1046	Records & Public Information
			1059	Classification & Segregation
			1212	MMH Services
			1220	
			1245	Food
			1267	Inmate Clothing and Pers. Hygiene
			2.4	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	LASD Lakewood Station	1046	Records & Public Information
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1059	
			1216	MMH Services

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			1220	
			1241	Food
	IJ	LASD Lakewood Station	1265	Inmate Clothing and Pers. Hygiene
			1267	
	IJ	LASD Lennox Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1046	Records & Public Information
			1059	Classification & Segregation
			1213	MMH Services
			1216	
			2.22	Physical Plant 470A
			207.1(d)	Welfare & Institutions Code
	IJ	LASD Lomita Station	1046	Records & Public Information
			1059	Classification & Segregation
			1241	Food
			1243	
			1245	
			1246	
			1280	Facility Sanitation & Safety
	IJ	LASD Lost Hills Station	1046	Records & Public Information
			1059	Classification & Segregation
			1212	MMH Services
	IJ	LASD Marina Del Rey Stn.	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1046	Records & Public Information
			1059	Classification & Segregation
	IJ	LASD Norwalk Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1046	Records & Public Information
			1059	Classification & Segregation
			1145	Minors in a Law Enforce. Fac.
			2.22	Physical Plant 470A
			207.1(d)	Welfare & Institutions Code
	IJ	LASD Palmdale Station	1046	Records & Public Information
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1059	
			207.1(d)	Welfare & Institutions Code
			3.3	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	LASD Pico Rivera Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1046	Records & Public Information
			1059	Classification & Segregation
			1147	Minors in a Law Enforce. Fac.
			2.22	Physical Plant 470A

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
	IJ	LASD San Dimas Stn.-New	1046	Records & Public Information
			1059	Classification & Segregation
	IJ	LASD Santa Clarita Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1046	Records & Public Information
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1059	
			207.1(d)	Welfare & Institutions Code
	IJ	LASD Temple City Station	1046	Records & Public Information
			1059	Classification & Segregation
			1213	MMH Services
			1267	Inmate Clothing and Pers. Hygiene
	CHJ	LASD C. S. Foltz Sup. Ct.	1032	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1280	Facility Sanitation & Safety
	CHJ	LASD Van Nuys Superior Ct.	1032	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	IJ	LASD Walnut Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1046	Records & Public Information
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1059	
			1147	Minors in a Law Enforce. Fac.
			1245	Food
			2.4	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	LASD West Hollywood Stn.	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1046	Records & Public Information
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1059	
			1144	Minors in a Law Enforce. Fac.
			1147	
			1150	
			1243	Food
			207.1(d)	Welfare & Institutions Code
	CH	LASD Edelman Children's Ct.	1032	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	IJ	LASD Lancaster Station	1046	Records & Public Information
			1059	Classification & Segregation
			1212	MMH Services
			1220	
			1245	Food
			1267	Inmate Clothing and Pers. Hygiene
			207.1(d)	Welfare & Institutions Code
	CHJ	LASD Compton Superior Ct.	1032	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
	CHJ	LASD Antelope Valley Sup. Ct.	1219	MMH Services
			1220	
	IJ	Bell City Jail	1020	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1021	
			1023	
			1025	
	IJ	Bell Gardens Police Dept.	1024	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1027	
			1029	
			1032	
			1046	Records & Public Information
			1050	Classification & Segregation
			1056	
			1145	Minors in a Law Enforce. Fac.
			1280	Facility Sanitation & Safety
	IJ	Beverly Hills City Jail	1066	Inmate Programs & Services
			1069	
			1261	Inmate Clothing and Pers. Hygiene
	IJ	LASD Cerritos Station	1046	Records & Public Information
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1059	
			2.4	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	Claremont City Jail	1056	Classification & Segregation
	IJ	Culver City Jail	1029	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1032	
	IJ	El Monte City Jail	1230	MMH Services
			1265	Inmate Clothing and Pers. Hygiene
			1267	
	IJ	Glendale City Jail	2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	Hawthorne City Jail	3.5	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	La Verne City Jail	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	THJ	L.A. Airport Police	1024	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1032	
	I	LAPD Parker Center	2.8	Physical Plant 470A
	I	LAPD Valley Jail Sec. (Van Nuys)	2.6	Physical Plant 470A



County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
	I	LAPD Devonshire Division	2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	I	LAPD Foothill Division	2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	I	LAPD Hollywood Division	2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	I	LAPD 77th Street Div.	2.5	Physical Plant 470A
	I	LAPD Southwest Division	1245	Food
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	I	LAPD Pacific Division	2.22	Physical Plant 470A
			2.6	
	I	LAPD Wilshire Division	1245	Food
			2.22	Physical Plant 470A
			2.6	
	IJ	Maywood City Jail	1029	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1056	Classification & Segregation
	IJ	Monterey Park City Jail	2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	CHJ	LASD North Valley Court	1032	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	IJ	Palos Verdes Estates City Jail	1020	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1023	
			1025	
			1056	Classification & Segregation
	IJ	Pasadena City Jail	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	IJ	Pomona City Jail	1245	Food
			1280	Facility Sanitation & Safety
	IJ	Signal Hill City Jail	1025	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	IJ	South Gate City Jail	1245	Food
	IJ	West Covina City Jail	1020	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	IJ	Whittier City Jail	1032	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
Madera	II	Madera Adult Corr. Fac.	1029	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1055	Classification & Segregation
			1056	
			1059	
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			3.5	
	CHJ	Madera Co. Courthouse	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	CHJ	Madera County Courthouse	1029	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1032	
			1051	Classification & Segregation
			1052	
			1053	
			1057	
			2.2	Physical Plant 470A
	THJ	Chowchilla Police Department	1024	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1027	
			2.22	Physical Plant 470A
			3.12	
Mariposa	II	Mariposa Co. Adult Det. Fac.	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
Mendocino	II	Mendocino Adult Det. Facility	1032	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	
			8229	
	THJ	Willits Justice Center	1024	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
Merced	II	Merced County Jail	1061	Inmate Programs & Services
			1062	
	II	John Latorraca Correctional Facility	1061	Inmate Programs & Services
			1062	
			2.11	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	
	IJ	Los Banos City Jail	1020	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1025	
Modoc	II	Modoc County Jail	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	
			2.9	
Monterey	II	Monterey County Jail	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1062	Inmate Programs & Services
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	
	II	Monterey County Rehabilitation	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			1062	Inmate Programs & Services
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
	THJ	Soledad Police Department	1024	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
Napa	II	Napa County Jail	2.4	Physical Plant 470A
			2.5	
			8227	
Orange	II	Intake Release Center	2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Orange County Women's Jail	2.8	Physical Plant 470A
	II	James A Musick Facilities	2.9	Physical Plant 470A
			8229	
	II	Theo Lacy	2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.7	
			2.8	
			2.9	
	IJ	Anaheim City Jail	2.2	Physical Plant 470A
	THJ	Brea City Jail	1029	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	IJ	Costa Mesa City Jail	2.2	Physical Plant 470A
	THJ	Fountain Valley Police Dept	1029	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	I	Seal Beach City Jail	1044	Records & Public Information
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1073	Inmate Programs & Services
			1241	Food
			2.11	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	
Plumas	II	Plumas County Jail	1246	Food
			2.4	Physical Plant 470A
Riverside	II	Robert Presley Deten. Ctr.	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1055	Classification & Segregation
			1056	
			1082	Discipline
			1243	
			1245	Food
			1246	
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	
	II	Larry D. Smith Corr. Fac.	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			1055	Classification & Segregation
			1056	
			1082	Discipline
			1230	MMH Services
			1243	Food
			1245	
			1246	
			1270	Bedding & Linens
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	
	II	Southwest Detention Center	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1055	Classification & Segregation
			1056	
			1082	Discipline
			1205	MMH Services
			1230	
			1245	Food
			1246	
			1272	Bedding & Linens
	II	Blythe Jail	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1082	Discipline
			1230	MMH Services
			1243	Food
			1245	
			1246	
			2.12	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	
			2.9	
	II	Indio Jail	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1053	Classification & Segregation
			1055	
			1056	
			1065	Inmate Programs & Services
			1082	Discipline
			1216	MMH Services
			1243	Food
			1245	
			1246	
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	
			3.4	
	THJ	Corona City Jail	1220	MMH Services
	IJ	Palm Springs City Jail	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1056	Classification & Segregation

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
	THJ	Desert Hot Springs Police Dept	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1029	
			1032	
			1044	Records & Public Information
			1046	
			1053	Classification & Segregation
			1056	
			1068	Inmate Programs & Services
			1081	Discipline
			1270	Bedding & Linens
			207.1(d)	Welfare & Institutions Code
Sacramento	II	Sacramento County Main Jail	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1032	
			1055	Classification & Segregation
			1056	
			2.22	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Rio Cosumnes Correctional Ctr.	1044	Records & Public Information
			1055	Classification & Segregation
			1080	Discipline
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	
			2.9	
			3.4	
			3.5	
			8227	
San Benito	II	San Benito Adult Detention	3.5	Physical Plant 470A
San Bernardino	II	San Bernardino Central Deten. Ctr.	2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			8227	
	IJ	San Bernardino Barstow	1029	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1056	Classification & Segregation
	IJ	San Bernardino Big Bear	1029	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	II	San Bernardino Glen Helen	2.8	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Adelanto Detention Center	1061	Inmate Programs & Services
	IJ	San Bernardino Colorado River Station - Needles	1029	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1245	Food
	IJ	San Bernardino Morongo Basin	1029	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			2.4	Physical Plant 470A

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
	IJ	San Bernardino Victor Valley	1029	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			2.2	Physical Plant 470A
			2.6	
			2.8	
			8227	
	THJ	Fontana Police Department	1055	Classification & Segregation
			1056	
San Diego	CH	Madge Bradley Court Hold.	2.22	Physical Plant 470A
			3.12	
	II	Las Colinas Womens Detention	2.21	Physical Plant 470A
			2.6	
			2.7	
			2.8	
			2.9	
			3.4	
			8227	
	II	South Bay Detention Facility	2.7	Physical Plant 470A
	CH	Chula Vista Court Holding	3.2	Physical Plant 470A
	II	George Bailey Detention Facility	2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			3.1	
			3.2	
	II	East Mesa Detention Facility	2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	
	II	Vista Detention Facility	2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			3.1	
			3.2	
	II	Descanso Det. Facility	2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	
			3.4	
	THJ	4 S Ranch Sheriff's Substation	2.2	Physical Plant 470A
	THJ	Coronado Police Dept.	1024	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1027	
			2.22	Physical Plant 470A
	THJ	National City Police Dept.	1024	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1032	

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
San Francisco	II	San Francisco Co. Jail #1	1216	MMH Services
			1271	Bedding & Linens
			2.5	Physical Plant 470A
			2.6	
	II	San Francisco Co. Jail #8	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1216	MMH Services
			2.5	Physical Plant 470A
	II	San Francisco Co. Jail #2	1216	MMH Services
			1245	Food
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	II	San Francisco Co. Jail #5	102(c)6	Physical Plant
			1216	MMH Services
			3.3	Physical Plant 470A
	THJ	S.F. Northern Police Station	1207	MMH Services
	THJ	S.F. Ingleside Police Station	1056	Classification & Segregation
			1207	MMH Services
	THJ	S.F. Richmond Police Station	1207	MMH Services
			2.22	Physical Plant 470A
	THJ	S.F. Bayview Police Station	1056	Classification & Segregation
			1207	MMH Services
	THJ	S.F. Taraval Police Station	1056	Classification & Segregation
			1145	Minors in a Law Enforce. Fac.
			1207	MMH Services
	THJ	S.F. Mission Police Station	1056	Classification & Segregation
			1207	MMH Services
	THJ	S.F. Park Police Station	1207	MMH Services
	THJ	S.F. Tenderloin Station	1207	MMH Services
	THJ	South Terminal-SF Int'l. Airport	2.2	Physical Plant 470A
San Joaquin	II	John J. Zunino Facility	2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	II	San Joaquin County Honor Farm	2.8	Physical Plant 470A
	THJ	Ripon Police Department	1024	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1050	Classification & Segregation

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			1145	Minors in a Law Enforce. Fac.
			1147	
			207.1(d)	Welfare & Institutions Code
	THJ	Tracy Police Department	1024	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1027	
			1032	
San Luis Obispo	II	San Luis Obispo Co. Jail	2.2	Physical Plant 470A
			2.4	
			2.6	
			2.7	
			2.8	
			2.9	
			8227	
	THJ	Grover Beach Jail	1212	MMH Services
San Mateo	III	Men's Weekend Facility	1032	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1051	Classification & Segregation
	III	Minimum Security Trans. Fac.	1032	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	II	Womens Corr. Center	2.11	Physical Plant 470A
			2.6	
			2.8	
			2.9	
			3.1	
			3.2	
			3.4	
	II	Maguire Corr. Facility	2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	
			8227	
	THJ	Millbrae Police Department	1050	Classification & Segregation
			1051	
	THJ	Menlo Park Police Dept.	1029	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1150	Minors in a Law Enforce. Fac.
	THJ	Pacifica Police Department	1024	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1046	Records & Public Information
			1145	Minors in a Law Enforce. Fac.
Santa Barbara	II	Santa Barbara County Main Jail	1056	Classification & Segregation
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
			8227	



County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
	II	Medium Security Facility	2.8	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Santa Maria Branch Jail	2.2	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	Lompoc City Jail	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
Santa Clara	IIJ	Santa Clara County Main Jail	2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	
			8227	
	II	Elmwood Complex - Men's facility	2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	
			8229	
	II	Elmwood Complex - Women's Fac.	2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	
			2.9	
			3.4	
	THJ	Morgan Hill Police Department	1029	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	TH	San Jose Police Department	2.2	Physical Plant 470A
			2.22	
			3.1	
			3.3	
			3.6	
Santa Cruz	II	Santa Cruz County Jail	2.9	Physical Plant 470A
	CH	Santa Cruz Courthouse	1047	Records & Public Information
			1161	Minors in Court Holding Fac.
			1162	
			1163	
Shasta	CHJ	Shasta County Courts	102(c)6	Physical Plant
Sierra	II	Sierra County Jail	1020	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			2.1	Physical Plant 470A
Solano	II	Claybank Facility	1241	Food
			1247	
			1248	
	THJ	Suisun City Police Department	1024	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	TH	Vallejo Police Department	1024	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1027	
			1047	Records & Public Information

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			1050	Classification & Segregation
			1051	
			1145	Minors in a Law Enforce. Fac.
			1147	
	TH	Vallejo Police Department	207.1(d)	Welfare & Institutions Code
	THJ	Vacaville Police Department	1051	Classification & Segregation
Sonoma	THJ	Sonoma-Petaluma City Jail	1056	Classification & Segregation
	THJ	Sebastopol Public Safety Bldg	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1029	
			1147	Minors in a Law Enforce. Fac.
	THJ	Healdsburg Police Department	1147	Minors in a Law Enforce. Fac.
Stanislaus	II	Stanislaus County Main Jail	2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			3.6	
	II	Stanislaus County Honor Farm	2.22	Physical Plant 470A
			3.6	
Sutter	II	Sutter County Jail	1055	Classification & Segregation
			1056	
			2.2	Physical Plant 470A
Tehama	II	Tehama County Jail	1056	Classification & Segregation
Trinity	II	Trinity Co. Detention Facility	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1280	Facility Sanitation & Safety
Tulare	II	Tulare County Jail	1055	Classification & Segregation
			1241	Food
			1242	
			1248	
	II	Pre-trial facility	1055	Classification & Segregation
			1241	Food
			1242	
			1248	
	II	Bob Wiley Detention Facility	1055	Classification & Segregation
			1241	Food
		+	1242	
			1248	
	II	Men's Correctional Facility	1241	Food
			1242	
			1248	

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
	TH	Dinuba Police Department	1024	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
Tuolumne	II	Tuolumne County Jail	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
Ventura	II	Ventura County Main Jail	1230	MMH Services
			1241	Food
			1243	
			1245	
			1246	
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
	TH	East Valley Temp Holding	1245	Food
	II	Todd Road Jail	1230	MMH Services
			1241	Food
			1243	
			1245	
			1246	
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
	CH	Ventura JJ Center Court	1243	Food
	THJ	Santa Paula City Jail	1245	Food
Yolo	II	Monroe Detention Center	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			2.2	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Leinberger Center	1027	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.
	THJ	Woodland Police Station	1024	Training, Personnel & Mgmt.

## **Appendix G**

### **Juvenile Detention Facilities in Full Compliance**

## JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES IN FULL COMPLIANCE

County	Type	Facility Name
Alameda	Camp <sup>20</sup>	Alameda Camp Sweeney
Butte	JH <sup>21</sup>	Butte Juvenile Detention
Colusa	Camp	Colusa Fouts Springs Boys Ranch
Contra Costa	Camp	Contra Costa Orin Allen Ranch
	JH	Contra Costa Juvenile Hall
Del Norte	Camp	Del Norte Bar O Boys Ranch
	JH	Del Norte Juvenile Hall
El Dorado	Camp	South Tahoe Challenge Camp
	JH	El Dorado County Juvenile Hall
	JH	So Lake Tahoe Juvenile Trtmt. Ctr.
Fresno	Camp	Elkhorn Camp
	Camp	Juvenile Justice Campus Commit. Facility
	JH	Fresno Co. Juvenile Justice Campus
Glenn	JH	Jane Hahn Juvenile Hall
Humboldt	JH	Humboldt County Juvenile Hall
	JH	Humboldt Regional Center
Imperial	JH	Imperial County Juvenile Hall
Inyo	JH	Inyo County Juvenile Hall
Kern	Camp	Avenues To Change
	Camp	Camp Erwin Owen
	Camp	Larry J. Rhoades Crossroads Facility
	Camp	Pathways Academy
	JH	James G. Bowles Juvenile Hall
Kings	Camp	Kings County Juv. Boot Camp
	Camp	Kings Female Treatment Center
Lake	JH	Lake County Juvenile Hall
Madera	Camp	Juvenile Correctional Camp

<sup>20</sup> Camp means a juvenile camp, ranch, forestry camp or boot camp established in accordance with Section 881 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, to which minors made wards of the court on the grounds of fitting the description in Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code may be committed.

<sup>21</sup> JH means juvenile hall; county facility designed for the reception and temporary care of minors detained in accordance with the provisions of this subchapter and the juvenile court law

County	Type	Facility Name
	JH	Juvenile Detention Center
Marin	JH	Marin County Juvenile Hall
Mariposa	SPJH	Mariposa Special Purpose JH
Merced	Camp	Bear Creek Academy Youth Camp
	JH	Juv. Justice Corr. Complex
Mono	SPJH <sup>22</sup>	Mono County SPJH
Monterey	Camp	Monterey County Youth Center
	JH	Wellington M. Smith Jr. J.H.
Napa	JH	Napa County Juvenile Hall
Nevada	JH	Carl F. Bryan II
Orange	Camp	Orange Co. Los Pinos Camp
	Camp	Orange Co. Joplin Youth Center
	Camp	Orange Co. Youth Guidance Ctr.
	Camp	Youth Leadership Academy
	JH	Orange Co. Lacy Juvenile Annex
	JH	Orange County Juvenile Hall
Placer	JH	Placer Juvenile Detention
Plumas	SPJH	Plumas County Juvenile Hall
Riverside	Camp	Riverside Youth Academy
	Camp	Twin Pines Ranch
	Camp	Van Horn Youth Center
	Camp	Youthful Offender Program
	JH	Indio Juvenile Hall
	JH	Riverside Juvenile Hall
	JH	Southwest Juvenile Hall
San Benito	JH	San Benito County Juv. Hall
San Bernardino	Camp	Regional Youth Education Fac.
	JH	Central Juvenile Hall
	JH	High Desert Juvenile Hall
	JH	West Valley Juvenile Hall
San Diego	Camp	Campo Juvenile Ranch Facility
	Camp	Girls Rehabilitation Facility
	JH	Kearny Mesa Juvenile Hall

<sup>22</sup> SPJH means special purpose juvenile hall; a county facility used for the temporary confinement of a minor, not to exceed 96 hours, prior to transfer to a full service juvenile facility or release.

County	Type	Facility Name
San Joaquin	Camp	San Joaquin Probation Camp
	JH	San Joaquin Juvenile Hall
San Luis Obispo	JH	SLO County Juvenile Hall
Santa Barbara	Camp	Los Prietos Boys Camp
	Camp	Los Prietos Boys Academy
	JH	Susan J. Gionfriddo Juvenile Justice Center
	SPJH	Santa Barbara Juvenile Hall
Santa Cruz	JH	Santa Cruz Juvenile Hall
Siskiyou	JH	Charles Byrd Juvenile Services
Sonoma	Camp	Sonoma County Sierra Youth Ctr.
	Camp	Sonoma County Probation Camp
	JH	Sonoma County Juvenile Hall
Stanislaus	JH	Stanislaus County JH
Trinity	Camp	Trinity County Camp
	JH	Trinity Juvenile Detention
Tulare	Camp	Tulare Co. Detention Fac. Camp
	Camp	Tulare County Youth Facility
	JH	Tulare Co. Juv. Det. Facility
Ventura	Camp	VCPAJF Commitment Services
	Camp	VCPAJF Secure Commitment Services
	JH	VCPAJF Detention Services
Yuba	Camp	Maxine Singer Center Camp
	JH	Yuba/Sutter Juvenile Hall

## **Appendix H**

### **Juvenile Detention Facilities Noncompliance Report 2006/08 Inspection Cycle**



**JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES NONCOMPLIANCE REPORT  
2006/08 INSPECTION CYCLE**

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
Kings	JH	Kings County Juvenile Center	1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
Lassen	JH	Lassen County Juvenile Hall	1321	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1390	Discipline
Los Angeles	JH	L. A. Central Juvenile Hall	1.1	Physical Plant 460A
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1403	Health Services
			1406	
			1413	
			1431	
			1434	
			1438	
			1510	Facility Sanitation and Safety
			2.1	Physical Plant 460A
			2.2	
			2.4	
	JH	Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall	1.1	Physical Plant 460A
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1510	Facility Sanitation and Safety
			2.1	Physical Plant 460A
			2.2	
			2.4	
	JH	Barry J. Nidorf Juvenile Hall	1.1	Physical Plant 460A
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1510	Facility Sanitation and Safety
			2.1	Physical Plant 460A
			2.2	
			2.4	
	Camp	L. A. Afflerbaugh	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1462	Food
	SPJH	Challenger Memorial Youth Ctr.	1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
	Camp	L. A. Camp David Gonzales	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1462	Food
	Camp	L. A. Camp Karl Holton	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1462	Food
			1510	Facility Sanitation and Safety

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
	Camp	L. A. Camp Jarvis	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1465	Food
			1466	
			1467	
	Camp	L. A. Camp Kilpatrick	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1462	Food
			1466	
	Camp	L. A. Camp Dorothy Kirby	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1510	Facility Sanitation and Safety
	Camp	L. A. Camp Louis Routh	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1462	Food
	Camp	L. A. Camp McNair	1313	Application of Stand. & Inspect.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1465	Food
			1466	
			1467	
	Camp	L. A. Camp Mendenhall	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
	Camp	L. A. Camp Miller	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1462	Food
	Camp	L. A. Camp Munz	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
	Camp	L. A. Camp Onizuka	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1465	Food
			1466	
			1467	
	Camp	L. A. Camp Paige	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
	Camp	L. A. Camp Resnik	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1465	Food
			1466	
			1467	

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
	Camp	L. A. Camp Rockey	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1462	Food
	Camp	L. A. Camp Scobee	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1465	Food
			1466	
			1467	
	Camp	L. A. Camp Joseph Scott	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1466	Food
			1510	Facility Sanitation and Safety
	Camp	L. A. Camp Kenyon J. Scudder	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1466	Food
			1510	Facility Sanitation and Safety
	Camp	L. A. Camp Smith	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1465	Food
			1466	
			1467	
Mendocino	JH	Mendocino County Juvenile Hall	1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
Sacramento	JH	Sacramento County Youth Detention Facility	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
	Camp	Sacramento County Boys Ranch	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
	Camp	Warren E. Thornton Yth. Center	2.5	Physical Plant 460A
San Diego	JH	East Mesa Juvenile Hall	1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
	Camp	Camp Barrett	1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
	JH	San Francisco Youth Guidance Center	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1328	
			1342	Records and Public Information
			1352	Classification and Segregation
			1354	
			1357	
			1361	
			1370	Programs and Activities
			1371	

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			1390	Discipline
			1391	
	Camp	Log Cabin Ranch	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1328	
			1361	Classification and Segregation
			1370	Programs And Activities
San Mateo	Camp	San Mateo Camp Glenwood	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1323	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1327	
			1328	
			1343	Records and Public Information
			1350	Classification and Segregation
			1351	
			1352	
			1353	
			1357	
			1361	
			1362	
			1390	Discipline
			1391	
Santa Clara	JH	Santa Clara Juvenile Hall	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1328	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
	Camp	William James Boys Ranch	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1391	Discipline
Santa Clara	Camp	Muriel Wright Center	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1391	Discipline
Shasta	JH	Shasta County Juvenile Hall	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1370	Programs And Activities
	Camp	Regional Boys Camp	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1370	Programs And Activities
Solano	JH	Solano County Juvenile Hall	1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1325	
			1353	Classification and Segregation
			1461	Food
			1462	
Solano	Camp	Solano New Foundations	1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1325	
			1353	Classification and Segregation

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			1461	Food
			1462	
Tehama	JH	Tehama County Juvenile Hall	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1324	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.
			1402	Health Services
			1403	
			1406	
			1432	
			1438	
			1462	Food
			1463	
			1464	
Yolo	JH	Yolo County Juvenile Hall	1313	Application of Stand. & Insp.
			1325	Training, Personnel and Mgmt.

## **Appendix I**

### **Adult Detention Facility Construction Grant Allocations Federal Funds As of September 30, 2008**

**ADULT DETENTION FACILITY CONSTRUCTION  
GRANT ALLOCATIONS FEDERAL FUNDS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008<sup>23</sup>**

COUNTY	PROJECT NUMBER	GRANT AWARD AMOUNT	ADD BEDS=AB RENOVATION=R
Calaveras	078-97	\$325,000	AB
Colusa	079-97	\$102,350	R
Fresno	080-97	\$1,000,000	AB
Fresno	096-98	\$5,000,000	AB
Kings	081-97	\$847,575	AB
Lake	035-01	\$809,200	AB
Merced	084-97	\$304,328	AB, R
Merced	099-97	\$613,886	AB
Orange	048-97	\$1,000,000	AB
Placer	085-97	\$915,848	AB, R
Placer	098-98	\$2,747,249	AB
Riverside	032-01	\$969,027	AB
Riverside	049-97	\$1,279,500	AB
Riverside	086-97	\$1,000,000	AB
Riverside	098-97	\$512,349	R
Sacramento	050-97	\$270,000	R
Sacramento	082-97	\$127,949	AB
Sacramento	087-97	\$1,000,000	R
San Bernardino	099-98	\$1,880,000	AB
San Joaquin	031-01	\$8,012,581	AB
San Joaquin	052-97	\$98,812	R
San Mateo	088-97	\$1,000,000	AB
Santa Barbara	053-97	\$184,678	R
Santa Barbara	089-97	\$872,036	AB
Santa Cruz	054-97	\$596,200	R
Santa Cruz	100-98	\$572,906	AB
Solano	090-97	\$1,000,000	AB
Stanislaus	091-97	\$485,712	AB, R
Sutter	051-97	\$776,148	AB
Sutter	051-97	\$1,000,000	AB
Tehama	034-01	\$205,590	AB
Tulare	094-97	\$740,029	AB, R
Tuolumne	093-97	\$66,667	R
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$36,315,620</b>	

<sup>23</sup> More detailed project information is available on the Corrections Standards Authority's website:  
<http://www.csa.ca.gov>

## **Appendix J**

### **Juvenile Detention Facility Construction Grant Allocations Federal and State Funds As of September 30, 2008**



**JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY CONSTRUCTION GRANT ALLOCATIONS  
FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008<sup>24</sup>**

COUNTY	PROJECT NUMBER	GRANT AWARD AMOUNT	FEDERAL(F) OR STATE(S) FUNDS	NEW FACILITY=NF ADD BEDS=AB RENOVATION=R
Alameda	047-00	\$33,113,670	F	NF, AB
Butte	012-99	\$8,040,000	F	NF, AB
Contra Costa	055-97	\$1,000,000	F	AB
Contra Costa	101-98	\$22,239,425	F	AB
Del Norte	056-97	\$4,747,623	F	NF, AB
Del Norte	111-98	\$999,852	S	R
El Dorado	048-00	\$4,020,000	F	NF, AB
Fresno	028-01	\$24,120,000	F	NF, AB
Glenn	103-98	\$686,500	F	AB
Humboldt	112-98	\$897,438	S	R
Imperial	058-97	\$2,600,086	F	AB
Kern	011-99	\$12,060,000	F	NF, AB
Kings	113-98	\$669,898	S	AB, R
Lake	059-97	\$478,396	F	AB
Lake	114-98	\$74,500	S	R
Lassen	060-97	\$2,000,000	F	AB
Los Angeles	049-00	\$24,120,000	S	AB
Los Angeles	061-97	\$1,920,230	F	AB
Los Angeles	115-98	\$25,345,625	S	AB
Madera	104-98	\$7,871,152	F	NF, AB
Marin	105-98	\$392,804	F/S	AB, R
Mendocino	062-97	\$1,572,345	F	AB
Mendocino	116-98	\$118,505	S	R
Merced	026-99	\$1,000	F	NF, AB
Merced	050-00	\$6,030,000	S	AB
Monterey	117-98	\$664,102	S	AB, R
Monterey	118-98	\$279,518	S	AB, R
Napa	051-00	\$5,378,888	F/S	NF, AB
Nevada	106-98	\$5,394,854	F	NF, AB
Orange	119-98	\$8,444,770	S	NF, AB
Orange	153-98	\$4,872,000	F	AB
Placer	063-97	\$963,511	F	AB

<sup>24</sup> More detailed project information is available on the Corrections Standards Authority's website:  
<http://www.csa.ca.gov>

COUNTY	PROJECT NUMBER	GRANT AWARD AMOUNT	FEDERAL(F) OR STATE(S) FUNDS	NEW FACILITY=NF ADD BEDS=AB RENOVATION=R
Riverside	064-97	\$1,000,000	F	AB
Riverside	120-98	\$4,956,527	S	NF, AB
Sacramento	035-99	\$8,005,827	F/S	AB
Sacramento	057-00	\$3,345,954	S	AB
Sacramento	065-97	\$371,466	F	AB
San Bernardino	016-99	\$6,858,147	F	AB
San Bernardino	052-00	\$19,329,640	S	NF, AB
San Bernardino	071-97	\$999,940	F	AB
San Diego	053-00	\$800,000	S	AB
San Diego	072-97	\$1,000,000	F	AB
San Diego	121-98	\$36,500,000	S	NF, AB
San Diego	122-98	\$898,000	S	R
San Diego	123-98	\$999,999	S	R
San Francisco	015-99	\$15,075,000	F	NF, AB
San Joaquin	014-99	\$3,015,000	F	AB
San Joaquin	073-97	\$2,000,000	F	AB
San Mateo	029-01	\$21,105,000	F	NF, AB
Santa Barbara	013-99	\$8,040,000	F	AB
Santa Barbara	074-97	\$1,000,000	F	AB
Santa Clara	054-00	\$20,071,384	S	AB
Santa Clara	075-97	\$1,000,000	F	AB
Shasta	124-98	\$163,182	S	R
Siskiyou	030-01	\$3,961,087	F	NF, AB
Siskiyou	067-97	\$185,809	F	AB
Siskiyou	125-98	\$32,212	S	R
Solano	034-99	\$9,045,000	F/S	NF, AB
Solano	068-97	\$2,000,000	F	AB
Solano	097-97	\$898,000	F	AB
Solano	126-98	\$1,000,000	S	R
Sonoma	055-00	\$8,000,000	F	NF, AB
Sonoma	069-97	\$88,947	F	AB
Stanislaus	007-99	\$2,545,364	F	AB
Stanislaus	070-97	\$2,000,000	F	AB
Stanislaus	127-98	\$430,215	S	R
Tehama	107-98	\$4,000,000	F	NF, AB
Trinity	108-98	\$2,733,994	F	NF, AB
Ventura	109-98	\$40,500,000	F/S	NF, AB
Yolo	056-00	\$7,505,619	F	NF, AB

COUNTY	PROJECT NUMBER	GRANT AWARD AMOUNT	FEDERAL(F) OR STATE(S) FUNDS	NEW FACILITY=NF ADD BEDS=AB RENOVATION=R
Yuba	110-98	\$603,000	F	AB
Yuba <sup>25</sup>	077-97	\$2,698,098	F	NF, AB
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>\$455,879,103</b>		

---

<sup>25</sup> Yuba County juvenile facility is operated under a Joint Powers Agreement with Sutter County and serves both counties.

## **Appendix K**

### **Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act Funding Allocations Fiscal Year 2007/08**

**JUVENILE JUSTICE CRIME PREVENTION ACT FUNDING ALLOCATIONS  
FISCAL YEAR 2007/08**

<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>GRANT AWARD</b>
Alameda County	\$4,810,935
Amador County	\$121,160
Butte County	\$687,427
Calaveras County	\$145,096
Colusa County	\$69,197
Contra Costa County	\$3,285,812
Del Norte County	\$92,493
El Dorado County	\$563,241
Fresno County	\$2,892,318
Glenn County	\$91,150
Humboldt County	\$415,979
Imperial County	\$544,321
Inyo County	\$57,949
Kern County	\$2,527,066
Kings County	\$477,204
Lake County	\$202,620
Lassen County	\$114,666
Los Angeles County	\$32,569,769
Madera County	\$468,819
Marin County	\$806,942
Mariposa County	\$57,543
Mendocino County	\$284,628
Merced County	\$792,845
Modoc County	\$30,644
Mono County	\$44,085
Monterey County	\$1,342,770
Napa County	\$428,620
Nevada County	\$314,496

COUNTY	GRANT AWARD
Orange County	\$9,766,326
Placer County	\$1,022,918
Plumas County	\$66,603
Riverside County	\$6,404,369
Sacramento County	\$4,434,722
San Benito County	\$182,215
San Bernardino County	\$6,392,983
San Diego County	\$9,766,792
San Francisco County	\$2,549,750
San Joaquin County	\$2,142,603
San Luis Obispo County	\$835,054
San Mateo County	\$2,312,228
Santa Barbara County	\$1,337,931
Santa Clara County	\$5,699,604
Santa Cruz County	\$832,611
Shasta County	\$571,837
Siskiyou County	\$144,859
Solano County	\$1,339,186
Sonoma County	\$1,518,686
Stanislaus County	\$1,643,935
Sutter County	\$296,064
Tehama County	\$194,733
Trinity County	\$44,672
Tulare County	\$1,352,372
Tuolumne County	\$180,386
Ventura County	\$2,602,293
Yolo County	\$611,500
Yuba County	\$223,012

## **Appendix L**

### **Proud Parenting Funding Fiscal Year 2007/08**

**PROUD PARENTING FUNDING  
FISCAL YEAR 2007/08**

<b>AGENCY/PROGRAM FUNDED</b>	<b>PROGRAM LOCATION</b>	<b>GRANT AWARD</b>
Child Abuse Prevention Council	Stockton	\$68,524
California Youth Outreach	Fresno (South)	\$68,525
California Youth Outreach	Fresno (North)	\$68,525
United Cambodian Center	Long Beach	\$64,092
Greater Sacramento Urban League	Sacramento	\$68,525
The Mentoring Center	Oakland	\$68,525
The Bill Wilson Center	San Jose	\$62,547
MELA Counseling Center	East Los Angeles	\$62,576
Stop The Violence/Increase The Peace	Los Angeles	\$68,525
San Diego Youth Community Services	San Diego	\$64,092
Gang Reduction Intervention Team	Fontana	\$42,768
Gang Reduction Intervention Team	Riverside	\$43,232
Gang Reduction Intervention Team	Rialto	\$42,768
Gang Reduction Intervention Team	San Bernardino	\$42,768
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$835,992</b>



## **Appendix M**

### **Juvenile Probation and Camp Funding Allocations for 2006/2008**

**JUVENILE PROBATION AND CAMP FUNDING ALLOCATIONS  
FOR 2006/2008**

<b>COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT</b>	<b>JPCF ALLOCATION</b>
Alameda County	\$6,667,935
Alpine County	\$584
Amador County	\$100,667
Butte County	\$538,712
Calaveras County	\$103,092
Colusa County	\$57,526
Contra Costa County	\$4,493,504
Del Norte County	\$197,338
El Dorado County	\$508,807
Fresno County	\$3,635,282
Glenn County	\$90,484
Humboldt County	\$286,072
Imperial County	\$572,419
Inyo County	\$241,575
Kern County	\$4,333,734
Kings County	\$647,746
Lake County	\$314,736
Lassen County	\$91,671
Los Angeles County	\$67,713,506
Madera County	\$404,791
Marin County	\$631,365
Mariposa County	\$22,394
Mendocino County	\$333,240
Merced County	\$584,419
Modoc County	\$36,005
Mono County	\$12,013
Monterey County	\$1,018,813
Napa County	\$593,942

COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT	JPCF ALLOCATION
Nevada County	\$209,805
Orange County	\$14,270,138
Placer County	\$450,012
Plumas County	\$46,127
Riverside County	\$5,438,322
Sacramento County	\$3,602,070
San Benito County	\$360,418
San Bernardino County	\$5,856,862
San Diego County	\$9,463,866
San Francisco County	\$3,232,706
San Joaquin County	\$1,493,704
San Luis Obispo County	\$1,013,424
San Mateo County	\$3,201,176
Santa Barbara County	\$2,794,054
Santa Clara County	\$9,799,213
Santa Cruz County	\$1,033,949
Shasta County	\$694,367
Sierra County	\$6,168
Siskiyou County	\$126,526
Solano County	\$1,748,360
Sonoma County	\$2,200,569
Stanislaus County	\$889,952
Sutter County	\$226,793
Tehama County	\$243,674
Trinity County	\$58,342
Tulare County	\$2,381,471
Tuolumne County	\$119,136
Ventura County	\$2,900,636
Yolo County	\$429,067
Yuba County	\$189,721
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$168,713,000</b>

## **Appendix N**

### **Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding Occupied Beds in Camps/Ranches Fiscal Years 2006/07 and 2007/08**

**JUVENILE PROBATION AND CAMPS FUNDING OCCUPIED BEDS  
IN CAMPS/RANCHES FISCAL YEAR 2006/07**

COUNTY	CAMP		COUNTY	CAMP
<b>Alameda</b>	Sweeney		<b>Madera</b>	Juvenile Corrections Camp
<b>Colusa</b>	Fouts Springs		<b>Merced</b>	Bear Creek Academy
<b>Contra Costa</b>	Orin Allen		<b>Monterey</b>	Youth Center
<b>Del Norte</b>	Bar-O-Boys		<b>Orange</b>	Joplin Los Pinos Youth Guidance Center
<b>El Dorado</b>	South Tahoe Challenge		<b>Riverside</b>	Desert Youth Academy Twin Pines Van Horn
<b>Fresno</b>	Elkhorn		<b>Sacramento</b>	Boys Ranch W. E. Thornton
<b>Kern</b>	Avenues to Change L. Rhoades Crossroads Erwin Owen Pathways		<b>San Bernardino</b>	Regional Youth Educational Facility Heart Bar
<b>Kings</b>	Juvenile Boot Camp Female Treatment Center		<b>San Diego</b>	Barrett Campo Juvenile Ranch Girls Rehab.
<b>Los Angeles</b>	Afflerbaugh Gonzales Holton Jarvis Kilpatrick Kirby McNair Mendenhall Miller Munz Onizuka Paige Resnik Rockey Routh Scobee Scott Scudder Smith		<b>San Francisco</b>	Log Cabin
			<b>San Joaquin</b>	Probation Camp
			<b>San Mateo</b>	Glenwood
			<b>Santa Barbara</b>	Los Prieto Boys Camp Los Prietos Boys Academy
			<b>Santa Clara</b>	James Ranch Muriel Wright Center
			<b>Shasta</b>	Crystal Creek Regional Boys
			<b>Solano</b>	New Foundations
			<b>Sonoma</b>	Probation Camp Youth Center
			<b>Trinity</b>	Trinity Mountain
			<b>Tulare</b>	Youth Facility Detention Facility Camp
			<b>Ventura</b>	Juvenile Commitment Services
			<b>Yuba</b>	Maxine Singer

**JUVENILE PROBATION AND CAMPS FUNDING OCCUPIED BEDS  
IN CAMPS/RANCHES FISCAL YEAR 2007/08**

COUNTY	CAMP		COUNTY	CAMP
<b>Alameda</b>	Sweeney		<b>Madera</b>	Juvenile Corrections Camp
<b>Colusa</b>	Fouts Springs		<b>Merced</b>	Bear Creek Academy
<b>Contra Costa</b>	Orin Allen		<b>Monterey</b>	Youth Center
<b>Del Norte</b>	Bar-O-Boys		<b>Orange</b>	Joplin Los Pinos Youth Guid. Ctr. Leadership Acad.
<b>El Dorado</b>	South Tahoe Challenge		<b>Riverside</b>	Desert Youth Acac. Riverside Youth Academy Twin Pines Van Horn
<b>Fresno</b>	Elkhorn Juvenile Justice Campus Commit		<b>Sacramento</b>	Boys Ranch W. E. Thornton
<b>Kern</b>	Avenues to Change L. Rhoades Crossroads Erwin Owen Pathways		<b>San Bernardino</b>	Regional Youth Educational Facility
<b>Kings</b>	Juvenile Boot Camp Female Treatment Center		<b>San Diego</b>	Barrett Campo Juvenile Ranch Girls Rehab.
<b>Los Angeles</b>	Afflerbaugh Gonzales Holton Jarvis Kilpatrick Kirby McNair Mendenhall Miller Munz Onizuka Paige Resnik Rockey Routh Scobee Scott Scudder Smith		<b>San Francisco</b>	Log Cabin
			<b>San Joaquin</b>	Probation Camp
			<b>San Mateo</b>	Glenwood Margaret Kemp Girls
			<b>Santa Barbara</b>	Los Prietos Boys Camp Los Prietos Boys Acad.
			<b>Santa Clara</b>	James Ranch Muriel Wright Center
			<b>Shasta</b>	Crystal Creek Boys
			<b>Solano</b>	New Foundations
			<b>Sonoma</b>	Probation Camp Youth Center
			<b>Trinity</b>	Trinity Mountain
			<b>Tulare</b>	Youth Facility Detention Facility Camp
			<b>Ventura</b>	Juvenile Commit. Services Secure Juv. Com. Services
			<b>Yuba</b>	Maxine Singer

## **Appendix O**

### **Title II B Formula Block Grant Projects 2006-2009**

**TITLE II B FORMULA BLOCK GRANT PROJECTS 2006-2009**

<b>AGENCY FUNDED</b>	<b>GRANT AWARD</b>
Alameda – Youth Employment Partnership	\$500,000
Alameda – City of Oakland Paragon Project	\$500,000
Imperial – Office of Education	\$329,976
Kings – Behavioral Health Administration	\$500,000
Los Angeles – City of Hawthorne Workforce Investment Board	\$464,777
Marin – Probation Department	\$498,890
Mariposa – Probation Department	\$100,046
Mendocino – Big Brothers Big Sisters	\$347,813
Mendocino – The Harwood Memorial Park Inc.	\$244,500
Orange – Bar Foundation	\$371,765
San Diego – South Bay Community Services	\$450,000
Santa Cruz – Probation Department	\$391,053
Santa Cruz – City of Watsonville	\$500,000
Sonoma – Probation Department	\$499,969
Ventura – Boys and Girls Club of Greater Oxnard and Port Hueneme	\$418,449
Yolo – Office of Education	\$490,875
Mooretown Rancheria	\$80,000

**ENHANCED DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT (DMC)  
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (2007-2009) PHASE II  
(TITLE II FUNDING)**

<b>AGENCY FUNDED</b>	<b>GRANT AWARD</b>
Alameda County Probation	\$179,800
Contra Costa County Probation	\$179,800
Los Angeles County Probation	\$179,800
San Diego County Probation	\$154,800
Santa Cruz County Probation	\$175,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$869,200</b>



## **Appendix P**

### **Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Direct Allocations**

**JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT  
DIRECT ALLOCATIONS**

<b>JURISDICTION</b>	<b>GRANT AWARD</b>
Alameda County	\$111,724
Butte County	\$12,650
Contra Costa County	\$54,454
El Dorado County	\$10,536
Fresno City	\$13,984
Fresno County	\$45,738
Kern County	\$56,786
Long Beach City	\$16,566
Los Angeles City	\$184,649
Los Angeles County	\$693,625
Marin County	\$15,606
Merced County	\$13,372
Monterey County	\$24,303
Oakland City	\$23,093
Orange County	\$131,053
Placer County	\$11,075
Riverside County	\$81,656
Sacramento City	\$17,982
Sacramento County	\$115,997
San Bernardino City	\$10,897
San Bernardino County	\$73,669
San Diego City	\$34,457
San Diego County	\$165,954
San Francisco City/County	\$100,583

## **Appendix Q**

### **Title V Community Delinquency Prevention Program Projects 2005-2008**

**TITLE V COMMUNITY DELINQUENCY PREVENTION GRANT  
PROGRAM PROJECTS 2005-2008**

<b>JURISDICTION</b>	<b>GRANT AWARD</b>
Santa Cruz County	\$314,016
San Joaquin County	\$267,792
San Diego County	\$398,077
City of Hawthorne	\$297,000
City of Oakland – Project First	\$200,000
Fresno County	\$195,075
City of Oakland – Project Interface	\$200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,871,960</b>